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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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## The Daily Commercial.

### Fourth of July.

There will be no celebration, in general or particular, in Pittsburgh to-day, and the day will be observed by every man according to his own mind. The events of the hour, and the situation of the country, suggest to the thoughtful mind topics for reflection more forcibly than words or pen can write. In whatever else we do, or omit to do, let us all resolve anew to stand by the country and "rally round the flag,"

"Till the last armed foe expires."

That done, and lived up to, the Nation, and every part of it, will be forever free, great and prosperous.

There will be no paper issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

### Another Rebel Invasion.

The telegraph yesterday evening brought us the startling intelligence that another rebel invasion of Pennsylvania had probably been made. It is certain that a large rebel force, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 strong, under the leadership of EWELL and BRECKINRIDGE, had attacked SIGEL at Martinsburg, and compelled him to fall back to Harper's Ferry. From Martinsburg the rebels are reported to have continued their march towards Pennsylvania, and had reached at last accounts Hancock, which is situated on the State line. The route taken by the rebels is the same pursued by LEE one year ago, and indicates another invasion of our State. Gov. CURTIN had gone forward to ascertain the state of affairs, and the greatest excitement prevailed at Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

### The Union Fund.

The following additional amounts have been received towards the Union Fund:

C. D. BRIGHAM, Esq., *Editor Daily Commercial*:—Dear Sir—The following sums were placed in my hands, to give you, for the Union Fund:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lida (Fourth of July money).....loss of | $ 60 |
| Willie H. | 30 |
| Three Misses, from H. M. twining's School. | 1 30 |
| Fred. P., (money for shooting crackers)..... | 40 |
| Geo. B. (aged six years)..... | 70 |
| H. A. W. | 2 00 |
| | $5 30 |

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth of July pocket money from two little brothers, to buy onions for the soldiers..... | $5 00 |
| The two South Pittsburgh Misses, additional..... | 5 00 |
| Previously acknowledged..... | 14 25 |

COMMUTATION CLAUSE REPEALED.—The Conference Committee of Congress on the disagreeing amendments to the military bill have agreed upon and reported almost substantially the SMITHERS substitute, which has been adopted by both Houses, and only wants the President's signature to become a law. This bill, which repeals the commutation clause, authorizes the President to call out troops for a term of one or three years, and fixes the bounty to volunteers at $100, $200 and $300 for the respective terms for which they may enlist.—Fifty days are allowed after a call in which to raise the quotas of the several districts, at the end of which time a draft is to be ordered in those districts where there may be a deficiency. The Executives of the several States are empowered to recruit men in any of the States in rebellion, with the exception of Louisiana Tennessee and Arkansas.

### Late Military Intelligence,

For the past few days, but little intelligence of interest has been received from the Army of the Potomac. On the 29th the rebels made a slight demonstration on the extreme right of our lines, which in the end closed in a mere artillery duel. Firing begun on the 3d division of General Smith's corps, and extended to the 2d division of the 10th corps, lying between the 9th corps, commanded by General Burnside, and the 10th corps. The firing grew quite warm, and for about two hours the excitement became engaged. No one was wounded or killed upon our side, but, judging from the rapidity with which our shells were thrown into the enemy, it would be safe to say that their loss must have been considerable.

This movement on the part of the rebels was an effort to feel of our strength, but they found us wide-awake, and accordingly soon ceased firing. The rebel demonstrations on our left occupying the attention of the wiseacres of the army, and many curious guesses are made as to the result of the movements.

Our dispatches on Saturday announced that Gen. Wilson, with his cavalry command, while returning from the extreme left of the line at Burkesville, was attacked by rebel cavalry at Reams' station, on the Weldon railroad. An army correspondent, writing on the 29th, says: Sheridan has been sent for to come to his assistance with the other two divisions of the cavalry corps, and pending his arrival the 6th corps has left its position on the left, and has gone on the same errand. While these events are progressing on our side, a column of the enemy, comprising about eighteen regiments, is observed moving down with the line of the railroad. They may be making for Reams' station, in which case a collision is likely to occur between them and Gen. Wright on our left; or possibly they may make an attack on our left, when the 2d corps will have to bear the brunt of their assault. General Hancock, who has just received command of his corps, is making all necessary preparations for such an event, and will not be taken by surprise. It is said that Gregg's cavalry succeeded in destroying forty miles of railroad. Last night he was at Stony Grove, south of Stony Creek, a branch of the Nottoway river, and on attempting to cross found his passage opposed by the rebels. The 2d division of Wilson's Division westward to cross the stream higher up and then make for the railroad near Reams' Station, in which vicinity I understand the entire command is now at present writing brought in. To-day report that Finnegan's brigade, of McHone's Division, now, I believe, attached to Hill's corps, was in force at Reams' station by Wilson, being repulsed with severe loss in three successive charges made by them. This must have been at Stony Creek. The frankness with which the men admitted the loss indicated that they experienced no very serious regret or mortification thereat. In fact they seemed to rather enjoy the narration of it. The brigade in which they belonged formed a part of the rebel force opposed to us in the battle of Olustee.

The return of General Hancock to the command of his corps is hailed with the greatest satisfaction. His wound is for the first time thoroughly healed, and he expressed himself as feeling better than he had for nearly a year. The gallant man and fortunate soldier has brought him in the field through this severe campaign, while constantly suffering from a painful wound, deserves as high praise as the eminent services he has rendered, and greatly enhance the obligation due him for the latter.

We have received the following details of the battle of June 27, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.: On the evening of the 25th of June, Gen. Davis' division of Palmer's corps was moved around from the position it had occupied to one near the left of Harker's line. Corresponding changes were made in the arrangement of Dodge's and Logan's corps, so that the continuity of the line was unbroken. The change seemed significant of some active operations about to take place. The next day was Sunday, and very little was done by either army, but on that day the reasons for the changes I have mentioned became evident. An assault was to be made upon the enemy near the centre of its line, at that time held by Hardee's corps, Hood's corps on its rebel left, Loring's on the right. In this assault Davis' division was to take a conspicuous part, as was Newton's division, of Howard's corps. Demonstrations were to be made upon the enemy's works all along the line, and Dodge and Logan were to drive the rebels from Kenesaw, and if possible occupy that mountain. On the morning of the 27th, at 6 o'clock, Blair, upon our extreme left, moved forward to the left of Kenesaw, no doubt the rebels believe he designed turning their right wing and attacking the mountain in the rear. His men moved a considerable distance, encountering nothing but skirmishers.

Dodge, on Blair's right, advance a heavy force of skirmishers to within forty paces of the rebel rifle-pits, where they halted and threw up fortifications. Dodge's advance was supported by Gresham's division from Blair's corps, who also fought successfully with the enemy's skirmishers, and in the afternoon, being drawn into what seemed an ambuscade, lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Gresham sent up five additional regiments to protect the flanks of his division, and promptly at the hour assigned, he moved out three of his brigades to assault the right half of Kenesaw. Colonel Mitchell's brigade of Davis' division was on the left; G. A. Smith's of Morgan L. Smith's, and Light-burn's of the same division, on the right. Upon organizing, scattered the enemy's skirmishers, and pushing on up the hill with impetuosity, carried part of the rebel rifle-pits. Some of the retreating enemy were captured while endeavoring to escape by a gorge which separates partly the right and left halves of Kenesaw. Still pressing forward our troops arrived at the foot of a perpendicular cliff 30 feet high. From the crest of which the rebels formed in line of battle, poured forth a destructive fire, and rolled down stones upon the men, seeking impossible to scale these cliffs, our line halted, retired a short distance and fortified on the extreme right.

Corse's division of Sherfield's corps attended to some rebel works on the Sandtown road and occupied them, driving the rebels beyond Haskell, and maintained some sharp skirmishing with the enemy during the day, but it was on the centre where the most desperate conflict took place. Mitchell's and McCook's brigades of Davis' division were formed into two co-lumns, with a battallion from Harker's. Wagner's and Kimball's of Newton's division. At a given signal Mitchell, McCook and Harker emerged from behind our own fortifications and rushed toward the enemy with splendid courage and enthusiasm. They beat back the enemy's advance, carried the first line of works and charged up to the foot of his first line of defences. Wagner followed closely upon the left of Harker and Kimball. Upon the left of Wagner it seemed as though we would certainly break the rebel lines, the colors of several regiments were planted before the works and some of our soldiers mounted the ramparts, but the death of Harker and the wounding of McCook; the terrible destructive fire of both musketry and artillery poured into our columns and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire, rendered it necessary to recall our men. Newton's troops returned to their original line, Davis' Second Brigade threw up works between those they had carried and the main rebel line, and there remained.

The whole contest lasted little more than an hour. We lost from 2,500 to 3,000 men, including many valuable officers. As the enemy fought behind works altogether, his loss was not great. Harker's heroism was admired by all. Of the living Colonels, Mitchell and McCook, greatly distinguished themselves. The army is not at all disabled by the shock, and has lost neither confidence or courage.

It is stated that Brigadier General E. W Hinks, lately in command of the 3d Division, 18th Corps, composed entirely of colored troops, has resigned, and his resignation has been reluctantly accepted. He has had no less than ten bullets in his body, two of which yet remain.

The Senate, on Saturday, confirmed the nomination of General Quincy A. Gillmore as Major General of volunteers.

We have the following intelligence of army operations around Petersburg up to Friday, July 1st. In relation to Wilson's cavalry fight at Reams' station, the report is that Wilson had been fighting desperately for three days, and that the rebels at one time succeeded in capturing a number of his guns (light field pieces) but that he subsequently recaptured them. Wilson had accomplished the purpose of his raid—thoroughly destroying the Danville and Richmond road for a long distance, and doing irreparable damage to the rebel communications. On his way back General Wilson found his forces surrounded, the only way of getting himself out being through an almost impenetrable swamp; and some of his forces succeed in getting through, but with considerable loss. He lost, it is reported, several of his wagon trains. The 5th Corps, being nearest to the point where Wilson was beleaguered, was immediately sent to his relief, and the 1st Brigade of the 2d Divsion, making a charge on the rebels, captured eight pieces. In this charge, Colonel John F. Ballier, of the 99th Pennsylvania, was killed, while gallantly leading his regiment. The latest accounts from the front represent fighting to be going on, and with the prospect of getting the rebels in a tighter place than any they recently got Wilson. The fighting is in the vicinity of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad. The services Wilson performed in the raid are deemed of an importance sufficient to repay many times the capture of his entire force, should that befall them; and the rebels, by their concentrated pursuit of him, show how much they dread these successful raids upon their only line of railroad communication from Richmond southward.

Colonel C. J. Campbell, of the 78th Pennsylvania, which is on the left of the 18th Corps, recently arrived from City Point, says that the prospects immediately in front of Petersburg are highly favorable. His regiment is lying within one mile of the city, and his men in the rifle-pits are close enough to hear bricks fall when an occasional shell strikes the chimneys of the houses in the city. Shelling is going on almost constantly, although it is occasionally that a shell is thrown into the city. On Wednesday a mortar shell fell into the midst of his regiment exploded, bursting two, guns, and throwing the pieces in every direction, yet, strange to say, not a man was injured. A few days ago, a captain and five privates of the 3d Virginia and two privates of the 11th Virginia came within the lines of the 76th Pennsylvania, and gave themselves up as deserters. They state that the rebel army is now pretty well fed, and tea and coffee are issued regularly, the supply coming through blockade runners.

An army correspondent with the tenth corps says: The more the enemy speculate upon the probable character of General R. S. Foster's important movement at Deep Bottom, or Jone's neck, and his inexplicable designs, the more do they threaten to make a vigorous effort to accomplish the impossibility of his dislodgment. His troops are veterans, rid he is a most accomplished and wary General. You may therefore rely upon it that this important position will be held beyond a doubt.

### Late News Items.

The ocean monitor *Puritan* was successfully launched at Greenpoint, New York, on Saturday morning. Miss Gregory, daughter of the Admiral, performed the ceremony of christening. The *Evening Post* says: "As the vessel touched the water, Miss Gregory broke a bottle of champagne over her bow." The *Puritan* does not appear to have been injured by the previous efforts to launch her.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the Rev. Mr. Parvin, of the Christian Commission, who left the Army of the Potomac for Petersburg on Friday morning, reports that a fight of some two hours duration was had on Thursday evening, in which parts of the 18th and 10th Corps on our side were engaged. We gained the front line of the enemy's rifle pits. Our loss about two hundred. We were slowly, but steadily advancing our lines towards Petersburg.

The steamer Belvidere sailed from New York on Saturday afternoon with a cargo of stores for our army and navy, including from eleven to twelve hundred barrels of vegetables (onions, for the soldiers. There were 400 barrels of onions, 300 barrels of turnips, 200 barrels beets, 50 boxes of lemons and from seven to ten thousand heads of cabbage. The Belvidere will reach James river this morning and her cargo will be distributed to morrow.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, at Bermuda Hundred, writes that on the 28th ult., the steam tug Frances King while proceeding up the James River, with a schooner and barge in tow, was fired upon when off Five Mile Creek, eighteen miles above Bermuda Hundred, from a rebel battery on the north side of the river. Three shots were fired at her while in range, only one of which struck her. This one, a shell, entered the door and exploded in the engine room immediately under a chair on which the engineer, John Cobitce, sat, badly wounding him, so much so, that there is little if any hopes of his recovery. He was taken aboard the navy hospital boat and one leg was amputated. He is a resident of Philadelphia, unmarried. The vessel was not damaged. The battery was protected by an earthwork, and was distant from the shore about half a mile. One of our monitors immediately engaged the battery, and soon succeeded in silencing it. The King is owned in Philadelphia. Captain Shaw behaved with a commendable coolness. He is the same Captain who was captured on the Titan last winter at Cherrystone, was taken a prisoner to Richmond, and has only been exchanged about two months. This battery is below our monitor fleet about four miles.

### Oil in Green County.

The Morgantown, Va., *Post*, of last week, says "the oil fever is still high and the excitement increasing, and speculators pitching in frantically. Over 80 barrels per day are realized from one well on Maple's farm, in Greene county, and some dozen more wells are being bored. We learn that a company of Morgantown men contemplate boring on Scott's Run, in this county. They expect to find lots of *grease*, and make "a big thing" out of it. We hope they may succeed."

## From South Carolina.

### SHELLING OF SECESSIONVILLE

### Rebel Officers under Rebel Fire.

### Pirate Alabama Expected at Charleston

### CHARLESTON STILL BEING SHELLED.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The steamer Fulton from Port Royal on the 30th has arrived. At Hilton Head all was quiet. The Palmetto *Herald* states that Secessionville, near Charleston, was vigorously shelled by our forces last week.

It is reported that another rebel ram was launched at Charleston on the 28th. Generals Gillmore and Foster, with their staffs, were on the 29th, and were immediately sent to the front under fire of the rebel batteries, in retaliation for Union officers similarly placed in Charleston.

It was reported in Hilton Head, on the 29th, that the Admiral has received information that the Alabama, with three other pirates, was soon expected off that coast. The monitor Nahant, and gunboats Flambeau, Winona, Pawnee, Sonoma and Saratoga have joined the fleet off Charleston. Our batteries continue shelling Charleston. There are four rebel rams now in Charleston harbor, and two more nearly completed.

## Militia Organizing in Missouri.

### Extensive Distillery Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.

General Brown, commanding the District of Central Missouri, organized, under General Rosecrans' recent order, some 6,000 citizens for protection against guerrillas and prowling bands of robbers. The same thing will be done in the counties in other districts of the State.

The Western Sanitary Commission sent about five thousand packages and stores of various kinds to Sherman's army during the past month. The receipts of the Sanitary Fair for the benefit of this commission will reach fully $600,000.

The Extensive distillery of Hill, Knox & Co. at Warsaw Illinois was totally destroyed by fire on the nights since. Loss estimated at one hundred and twenty five thousand. Insurance unknown.

## ANOTHER INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### Rebel Army Across State Line.

### NEWS FROM GENL. COUCH.

### Artillery Firing Heard in the Direction of Martinsburg.

### CHAMBERSBURG STOREKEEPERS PACKING UP.

### HORSES AND CATTLE SHIPPED.

### LOCOMOTIVES READY TO START.

### Scouts Sent out to Watch the Enemy.

### Sigel Falling Back upon Harper's Ferry.

### REBELS CROSSING AT HANCOCK IN FORCE.

### Important from Harrisburg

### BRECKINRIDGE AT THE HEAD OF 20,000 MEN.

### SIGEL REPORTED DEFEATED.

### Governor Curtin Gone to the Front.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The following dispatch we received by the Inland Telegraph Company's lines, at a late hour last night. Gen. Couch had, it appears, taken possession of the line at an early hour in the afternoon, and ordered the operator at Chambersburg to keep it open:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 3.

Dispatches to General Couch this afternoon report that the rebels had advanced in force on Martinsburg. Later dispatches from Hagerstown state that artillery firing could be heard in the direction of Martinsburg, and that a movement in force was very probable. There was undoubtedly an engagement going on at or near Martinsburg. There is great excitement here. The store-keepers have packed up all their goods and are shipping them off. All horses, cattle, &c., have also been shipped. The railroad company have all their locomotives ready to start at a moment's warning. Scouts have been sent out in all directions to watch the movements of the enemy.

10 P. M.—The latest dispatches from Harpers Ferry report that Sigel has fallen back from Martinsburg towards Harpers Ferry, and the rebels are advancing on Williamsport 10,000 strong. Troops are expected here from the East to-night to check the further advance of the enemy.

**Later.**

11 p. m.—The rebels are crossing at Hancock in force.

**Associated Press Despatch.**

BALTIMORE, July 3.

Rumors have been circulating here all day that a large rebel force under Ewell attacked the federal troops at Martinsburg and compelled them to retreat. The following information in regard to the matter have been received at Head Quarters, principally upon the lines from Harper's Ferry. About day break this morning intelligence reached Head Quarters from Martinsburg to the effect that the rebels were marching in three seperate columns, by the Virginia pike towards Snepardstown, another towards Martinsburg not far from the line of the railroad and a third westerly. It will be remembered that the Department is that of Gen. Hunter's and commanded by Gen. Sigel, with Generals Kelly and Couch subsidiary.

Gen. Kelly's force is at Cumberland, where on excitement or alarm existed. Gen Sigel, on receiving this information, at once prepared to check the advance of the enemy, ordering that no moveable property should be destroyed. The troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting commenced with the rebels about 5 miles from Hill, and continued four or five hours, during which time his cavalry fell slowly back to the infantry supports, maintaining the fire of the enemy as they largely outnumber to his own. Gen. Sigel determined to evacuate Martin's burgh, and retreated towards Harper's Ferry, which was accomplished in good order. He telegraphed to the Railroad Company here as to the state of affairs, and all their trains and other moveable property were immediately moved away. Many heavy trains, filled with supplies for Gen. Hunter were taken to a place of safety. The force of the enemy also came by way of North Mountain, and it was their object to capture our forces; but in this they were disappointed.

A dispatch received at 5 o'clock this evening states that fighting had been going on all day near Lee Town, twenty miles from Harper's Ferry, between a force of the enemy that was moving in the direction of Shepard's turnpike, and the command which Sigel had left there to occupy that place. Both forces engaged were small, and it is officially reported we had succeeded in repulsing successfully all attacks. All freight and passenger trains from the west were worked successfully through last night. The force is supposed to be that which was sent against Hunter, who is understood to have retired from Staunton by Lexington to Gauley, to await the arrival of supplies. Finding Hunter had evaded them, it is thought the rebels are now moving on a bold into Maryland — General Sigel holds a strong position on the Maryland Heights.

There was great excitement at Hagerstown to-day, owing to exaggerated reports brought down by fugitives from Martinsburg.

## From Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 3.

Information has been received here to the effect that General Breckinridge is invading our State; that he is marching upon the North at the head of twenty thousand men, and that he has met Gen. Sigel and defeated him.

Governor Curtin has gone to the front to obtain such information as may be needful to guide him in providing for the exigency.

## Excitement in Philadelphia

*Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Information has been received here setting forth that the rebels are again invading Pennsylvania. The rumor has reached the people, and the answers given to them at the newspaper offices being confirmatory of the outside rumors, the excitement is growing most intense.

People are rushing to and fro, speculating upon the news and expressing all kinds of wild notions about the exact whereabouts of the invaders.

To-morrow will be a busy day in this city.

J. D.

## The News of the Invasion in New York.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 3. (Midnight.)

Owing to the news in reference to the invasion of your State, there is considerable excitement here, and owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news arrived here, no extras were issued, hence very little is known beyond the newspaper offices. It is understood that Governor Seymour has telegraphed to General Sanford on the subject, but the contents of the dispatch have not transpired. It is expected that a large force of militia will be called out to-morrow (Monday) to proceed to Pennsylvania "once more." MUNN.

## Steamers Collided on Jersey Coast.

### EIGHTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

### Steamer Locust Point and Cargo Lost.

NEW YORK, July 3.

On the morning the 3d, at 1 o'clock, between Barnegate and Absecom Inlets, the steamship Locust Point, for Beaufort, N. C., collided with the steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans, causing the Locust Point to sink in seven minutes, in fourteen fathoms of water. Boats from the Matanzas saved twenty-three of the crew and passengers. The Locust Point had on board twenty-three of a crew and eighteen passengers. The balance, eighteen in number, must have been lost. The cargo is a total loss. The passengers were all asleep at the time. The Matanzas had on board one hundred and forty-six souls, and received no injuries from the collision.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Mr. Fessenden Accepts Secretaryship

### CRITICISM OF Mr. CHASE'S ESTIMATES.

### The Special War Tax

### THE BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

### Action of the Senate on the Bill.

### THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

**Mr. Fessenden Accepts the Treasuryship.**

No Cabinet appointment was ever accepted with such genuine and thorough reluctance as the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Senator Fessenden. It was not till late yesterday afternoon, more than thirty hours after his confirmation, that he forced himself to consent to forego all personal considerations—even the serious peril to which an infirm constitution would be subjected, in deference to the universal desire of the country, reaching him through every possible channel, and to the repeated solicitations of the President, who would not permit a refusal. Secretary Fessenden's heads of bureaus and other subordinates have voluntarily suggested modes in which they may lighten his labors as much as possible, that he may be enabled to husband his strength for the highest duties of a Minister of finance and a Cabinet officer.

**Criticism of Chase's Revenue Estimates.**

Mr. Sherman, who, by Mr. Fessenden's acceptance of the secretaryship, becomes Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in a speech at two o'clock this morning, criticised Mr. Chase's late letter to the Ways and Means Committee, as calculated to produce unnecessary distrust in the practical operations of the tax bill. He said that the bill imposed as heavy duties as in the opinion of Secretary Fessenden it was deemed advisable to lay at present, and he would not ask further legislation from Congress in the matter of raising revenue except the passage of House bill for a special income tax of five per cent., which was in the form desired by Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Morrill, in bringing forward this Income Tax bill, also criticised Mr. Chase's estimates, saying the revenue bill would in the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee produce forty millions more than the figures set in Mr. Chase's letter, as soon as it should be fairly in operation. That Committee estimate that the new Income Tax will yield twenty millions more.

Commissioner Lewis, who was out of town when Mr. Chase sent in the estimates of Commissioner Rollins and Colonel Wilson, reckons his opinion that with the tax on whisky remaining at one dollar, the Revenue bill would have yielded two hundred and fifty-seven millions, and that it will, with the tax at one dollar and a half, and two dollars finally agreed upon, give two hundred and eighty-seven millions as soon as put into operation in all its parts.

**A Special War Tax.**

The House spent about four hours last night upon the bill imposing a special tax of five per cent. on the income above six hundred dollars received during the year ending December 31, 1863. The session was characterized by considerable excitement, but in the main was decorous. The three amendments proposed were upon taxing State banks, whisky on hand, and agricultural products. Winter Davis brought forward the ten per cent. duty on all bank circulation, except of National banks, but was defeated by a small majority. The New York City Opposition members again urged the tax on farm products, but were again decisively beaten. Mr. Washburne, of Me., insisted, with his proverbial pertinacity on taxing whisky on hand, which has paid no duty, seventy cents, and that already taxed fifty cents per gallon. But the House, after agreeing to Washburne's amendment by sixty to forty-seven, rejected the whole bill by three majority, after Morrill had said he desired its defeat. Half an hour later, the House reconsidered its action and passed the joint resolution as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, embracing the war income tax alone, by fifty-three to forty-eight.

The bill reached the Senate at half-past one this morning. Sherman and others urged and entreated action upon it at once before time of the adjournment of the session should be fixed. Mr. Powell and all the opposition members pledged themselves to allow a vote to be taken at once. Mr. Sumner objected, in order, as he stated, to secure a full house for the income tax bill. Mr. Harlan raised the objection several times that it was Sunday. Mr. Chandler objected because he could. He and Harlan both declared they would resist action to the last point of endurance, and the majority finally gave way. It is thought there will be immediate action to-morrow morning, but the friends of the bill are not sure they can press it to a vote before the hour fixed for adjournment, twelve o'clock. An effort has been made to suspend the rules, but it can be defeated by persistent debate or by a speech from Garnett Davis.

**Provisions of the Reconstruction Bill.**

The Reconstruction bill provides that Senators, Representatives and electors may be chosen from the date of such recognition and not before the convention shall be dissolved. If it refuses to reestablish the State Government on the above conditions, another may subsequently be called in the same manner until recognition by the United States. The provisional government in each State is to see to the execution of the United States laws and those of the State before it went into rebellion save those relative to slavery shall not be enforced, and that laws for trial and punishment by arbiters shall extend to all persons, and jurors be sworn to support the constitution of voters under this law for delegates to the Convention until recognition. The provisional government is to assess and levy taxes as they were required to be levied in the last fiscal year before the rebellion. All persons held to involuntary servitude in the rebel States are declared forever free, and if restrained of their liberty hereafter, to be discharged on *habeas corpus*, the person convicted of restraining them to be punishable by fine and imprisonment at discretion. Every person hereafter holding office, except those merely ministerial or below the grade of Colonel, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

**Senate Proceedings on War Tax.**

The resolution fixing the day of adjournment was taken up at 11 o'clock, and four hours were spent with remarkable success in doing nothing, though everybody was clamorous for vigorous action. A large majority of the Senators were anxious to vote upon the question at once and proceed to other business, but were opposed by those under the leadership of Lane, of Kansas, who desired first have the action of the Finance Committee on Income Tax Bill, and those under the leadership of Sumner who opposed any action at all on the question of adjournment.

The new tax bill came from the House little after one o'clock and an effort was made by Mr. Sherman, Lane and Morrill to get a vote upon it but Mr. Trumbull declared he would not permit that till the question of adjournment was settled. Mr. Sumner made a speech in opposition to a vote on either question, and reflection upon the action of the House in regard to taxation in such manner that he was called to order and only allowed to proceed by consent of the Senate after a general agreement to adjourn on Monday noon. Nearly all members urged action at once on the income tax bill and they were backed up by the presence of fifty members of the House, all anxious to go home, but Chandler repeatedly declared that no action could be had before Monday, that he would call out as long as the majority. He was backed up by Harlan, Sumner and one or two others, and at three this morning the majority gave way, and the Senate took a recess.

**Agricultural Department Building.**

The prospect for the new building for the Agricultural Department, for which the Senate voted one hundred thousand dollars, was killed to-day in the conference report upon the Legislative bill. It was stated that department will occupy rented rooms at an expense of thirty-five hundred dollars per year.

**House Vote on Enrollment Law.**

The vote of the House on agreeing to the conference report on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Law was yeas 65, nays 58.

**The Bill to Encourage Immigration.**

The bill to encourage immigration, as finally passed by both houses, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be under the Secretary of State and have a salary of $2,500. His duty shall be to establish an agency in each foreign port, with regard to soil, climate, mineral resource and agricultural products; rates of wages and prices of labor in the different parts of the United States, and also the means of communication and the wants of the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interests of the United States, and to disseminate such information throughout Europe in a concise and popular form. The bill also creates a Superintendent of Immigration at New York, at a salary of two thousand dollars, who shall aid persons arriving from foreign countries in finding homes and work.

## Greatest Raid of the War.

### GEN. WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

### Attack by all the Rebel Cavalry

### HE REACHES THE BLACKWATER IN SAFETY.

### His Guns Recovered by Sixth Corps.

### GENERAL KAUTZ REACHES GRANT.

### Wilson's Work Successfully Done.

### Petersburg Burning.

### FULL DETAILS OF THE RAID.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 30, 7 a. m.

A report reached headquarters last evening, of a disaster to Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition. It was from Gen. Kautz, who, with his command had reached Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, and opened communication with the army. The facts communicated by him are substantially as follows: Gen. Wilson, with his command, after leaving Burksville Junction, proceeded along the Danville railroad to Staunton Creek, completely destroying the track on his way. His order instructed him to return after reaching Staunton creek. He returned Eastward after an ineffectual attempt to destroy the bridge across that stream. On his return march he met no opposition until he reached Spottswood river, about 25 miles South of Petersburg. Here he was attacked from the rear by the whole of the rebel cavalry attached to Lee's army. The enemy managed to cut our force in two, but Kautz's Division fought their way through. General Wilson, with the main body, was compelled to retrace his steps. In what direction he went, General Kautz does not positively know, but thinks he is trying to reach Jorrett's Station. The greater part of our artillery and wagon trains fell into the hands of enemy.

The movement of the 6th corps required a contraction and change of our line in front of Petersburg, which was accomplished last evening. The enemy perceiving activity on our front made a demonstration on our right, but did not succeed in making any impression. A most lively musketry and artillery fire was kept up on both sides for nearly two hours. Smith's mortars kept up a vigorous shelling of Petersburg during the whole night.

Early last night Gen. Hancock and the rebel cavalry occurred about four P. M. yesterday. The latter had returned to Richmond after their vain efforts to capture Sheridan's train during the movement from the White House to James river, and rested in the vicinity of the rebel capital two days, until Lee was informed of the route over which Wilson was retreating, when he ordered them to intercept him.

All the field hospitals were emptied last night in anticipation of an attack from the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Hunt has at his own request, on account of ill health, been relieved from his duties as chief of artillery of the army, and ordered to the command of the defences of New York harbor.

The railroad from City Point is nearly completed to the front, and trains are running over it.

**Second Dispatch.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 30, 9 P. M.

The firing last night on the left, although so heavy at times as to create the belief that a serious engagement was going on, must have been very wild, as only a few casualties were reported this morning. Shelling from Smith's batteries was continued all day. Twelve shells per hour were thrown into Petersburg. Col. Burton, of the 5th United States Artillery and Chief of Artillery 18th Corps, has bantized the heaviest and most effective of the guns with the name of "Petersburg Express." During the forenoon General Smith resolved to make an effort to carry a line about one hundred and fifty yards in front of the left of his line, from which the rebels had been very troublesome. It was known to be strongly occupied and fortified, but he meant to take it by surprise and with a rush. The position had been completely surveyed by engineer officers, and it was found as far as the ground could be seen, about fifty yards from the enemy's front line could be secured and used as a cover for the formation of the attacking column. General Turner's division, of the 10th corps, forming the left of Smith's line, was ordered to make the attack.

The whole division was moved to the front and under the cover mentioned, in small bodies, in order to attract the least possible attention. At five o'clock the attack was to be made. Unfortunately, Col. Burton, contrary to explicit directions, filed his regiment into line in an open field to the left, instead of keeping within the piece of woods.

The enemy opened most vigorously with musketry and artillery, and made such a vigorous fire that it was impossible to form the other two brigades so close to their lines. As success depended upon surprising the enemy, Gen. Turner ordered Gen. Turner to retire his command to its old position.

The firing during this affair continued for about two hours, and ceased about evening. The rebel batteries enfiladed our main line, and threw a hundred shot and shell without doing damage. Our loss will not exceed fifty in killed and wounded. Captain Butler of Gen. Smith's staff received a severe wound in the right leg. On the centre and left all is quiet.

The disaster was brought about by the pressing of our centre by the enemy, who attacked with infantry and cavalry, and the artillery, wagons and ambulances were lost.

The guns and vehicles were not captured by an attack of the enemy, but had to be abandoned, after Kautz had commenced falling back, in consequence of being mired in a swamp. The batteries lost are three four gun batteries, two of the First and one of Fifth United States artillery, and one the six Mounted Howitzers. On the way from the Danville to the Weldon Railroad, our forces had a fight with Hampton's cavalry, in which we lost about a hundred killed and wounded. They were brought along to Stony Creek, but abandoned in the disaster. Twenty miles on the south side and twenty-five on the Danville Railroad were effectually destroyed.

The 6th corps, after reaching the vicinity of Ream's Station on the Weldon road, was ordered to march back to its former position, on the extreme of the left line. The order was subsequently countermanded, and it was directed to remain until Sheridan, who, with his command, was moving towards the railroad, could ascertain something of the whereabouts of General Wilson. No information whatever of the movements of the latter reached headquarters to-day. Kautz entered our lines during the day with the greater portion of his own division, and about a thousand of Wilson's.

The fight with the rebel cavalry occurred on Stone Creek, not far from Ream's Station, and took place in the forenoon. Our troops were in line of battle when attacked.

**Third Despatch.**

The following from your special correspondent: Headquarters Army Potomac July 1st 9 p. m. There is great anxiety as to the fate of General Wilson, the main body of whose cavalry returned yesterday afternoon. Information was received at Headquarters that he had succeeded in reaching and crossing Blackwater, and was making for the lines of the army. The Sixth Corps which returned yesterday from Reams Station is reported to have discovered, and brought in all the guns and other moveable property which Gen. Kautz abandoned along Stony Creek and tributaries of Noitaway river. The rebel force that attacked Wilson had fallen back from Reams' Station, so that the Sixth Corps met with no serious opposition.

A dispatch was received this evening at Gen. Butler's headquarters, announcing the safe arrival at Fort Powhattan, of some hundreds of men under command of Lieut.-Col. Conger, First District of Columbia cavalry, belonging to Kautz' division, from which it had been separated during the retreat.

The shelling from Smith's batteries last night caused a conflagration in Petersburg, which continued for several hours. Gen. Smith has asked for leave of absence on account of ill-health.

The following is a fuller account of Wilson's raid than that sent yesterday:—The expedition left Zion Church, near the extreme end of the army, at daylight on Wednesday, June 22d. It consisted of the 3d division of cavalry troops of the Army of the Potomac, and Kautz's division of cavalry from Butler's army. In the latter there were only two brigades of two regiments each, commanded respectively by Cols. Spears and West. The whole force numbered nearly 7,000 mounted men. From its starting point, it moved directly for the Welden Railroad which it struck and cut at Reams' Station, after driving away a guard of a few rebels. A train of cars was captured and burned, with the depot building. From Reams' Station, the expedition struck for the Boydton plank road, which to Dinwiddie Court House; thence it moved north striking and cutting the south side Railroad at Church Crossing. At this point the depot building and some saw mills were burned. The column moved along the South Side Railroad to Ford's station, where two trains, loaded with provisions, were captured and burned, together with much public property, after the passengers had been removed. The command was kept at work here destroying the track until Thursday morning, when it marched to Wilson's; thence to Black's and White's stations, at each of which points much damage was done to the track and public property. At Wellsville three hundred and fifty bales of cotton were destroyed. From Black's and White's, the expedition moved to Nottoway Court House; thence to Burksville Junction of the South Side and Danville Railroad. On the march Kautz took the advance, while Wilson's command covered the rear at Nottaway, while it was ascertained that Gen. W. H. F. Lee was following him, and he remained to watch Lee's movements, while Kautz pushed on to Bushville. The enemy had couriers on the road, and had received information at the Junction of the approach of our forces in time to load up seventeen trains with wounded and stores. When Kautz reached the place he found only some corn fodder and thirty of their sever

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's New Photograph Establishment**, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Gallery on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Purviance, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying all Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and lifesize. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

**For President:**

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

**For Vice-President:**

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

**For Congress—XXIId District.**

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

**Special Election---Shall soldiers Vote?**

**Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.**

**The Union State Central Committee.**

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

**The Cabinet Change.**

Although there was a growing doubt concerning his scheme of finance, the country had not; we think, come to desire the resignation of Mr. CHASE. Nevertheless, since he has resigned, and his successor been appointed, a feeling of hopefulness has taken the place of apprehension. As we read public sentiment, of the more thoughtful kind, it is unmixed with it a sense akin to satisfaction that the change has been made, particularly that it has been made with nogreater commotion. In fact, if any one has been hurt, it is MR. CHASE himself, and solely by the inopportuneness of the moment of his resigning. We do not think, however that on this point, even, public opinion is disposed to be harsh. Having made up his mind to go, we think the verdict of the public is, that Mr. CHASE started but little the situation of the country and his own fame, by deciding on the order of his going.

Why MR. CHASE resigned, is a question which has not yet been authoritatively answered, although the opinions and explanations, by the press, quoted in these columns, afford some clue. For all that there appears, the reasons were mainly personal,—reasons which the situation of the country at the moment was not favorable for publishing, and it is understood that in accepting the portfolio of the Treasury, MR. FESSENDEN makes a great pers nal sacrifice which the country will appreciate at its true value, and in such contrast as the circumstances are calculated to provoke.

Mr. CHASE is among the most considerable public men of his time. He will continue to hold his rank and command the influence belonging to it. He has impressed himself on the future of his country as few men ever have, and he is no more lost to his country, and his career is no more ended, than the history of the last three years and the evidences of his great capacity can be forgotten.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the Cabinet change is that this should have been the only one. Apart from the fact, that the natural tendency of the resignation of a single leading member is to a complete reorganization of the Cabinet, it was generally believed that there would have been the prediction of most men had they known MR. CHASE was to resign in the time and manner he did. The reconstruction of the Cabinet is always a sufficiently difficult task; but at a time like this, a movement by the flank in the face of the enemy is extremely hazardous. It was on this account that the Secretary's resignation was pending, we are reassuring; and to the fact that it was not attended by more serious consequences, is to be attributed the feeling of comparative buoyancy,—a feeling which, we conclude, would not have been less apparent, had the change been complete, but with no greater convulsion than has attended the change in the Treasury Department.

**Peace.**

All men desire peace, and would hail it as one of God's most precious blessings. This cannot be denied. But all men do not agree upon the way it should be secured. Some demand it on any terms, dishonorable as the may be. We are not one of them. The loyal men and women of the country will not accept from the war until the causes which have led to it are entirely and forever removed. Rebellion must be conquered and destroyed, the plotters of the nation's ruin severely punished, the authority of the Federal government completely restored everywhere and the monster evil, slavery, the last relic of barbarism, for ever uprooted. It is idle to talk of a permanent peace upon any other terms. The rebels have, of themselves, staked Slavery upon the issue of the rebellion, and with it it must be finally destroyed. The North has had no hand in forcing the issue—it has been deliberately made up by the rebels themselves. To stop short of what we have suggested is to stamp ourselves with cowardice and prove our unworthiness to be a free and prosperous people. May God give us wisdom and strength to accomplish our sacred purpose.

We have no words to express our detestation of those who demand peace at any cost. They simply aim at a surrender to the rebels of everything they have demanded, thereby confessing the righteousness of the Rebellion and the wickedness of our cause. Nor is this all. We believe the accomplishment of such a purpose would be but the beginning of a ceaseless war, not only between the North and the South, but among the States. The divine and constitutional right of secession would be thereby acknowledged and established; the constitution itself would become a mere rope of sand, entitled to no respect or obedience; each local government upon any pretense would be justified in assuming its independence; the land would be rent into a thousand incongruous, hostile and opposing factions, and feuds and war and bloodshed would become interminable. Are the people prepared for such a state of things? If they are and desire it they should embark upon the sea of anarchy with peace men such as VALLANDIGHAM and BEN WOOD. If not, it is their duty to rally actively to the aid of the government and support the party which does not cry "peace, when there is no peace," but which seeks the unity the perpetuity and the peace and harmony for all time of our beloved country. In this way only can we prove ourselves worthy of our father's blessed inheritance, and transmit it unburnished to our posterity.

**Repeal of the Gold Bill.**

The sudden repeal of the gold bill by Congress is said to have been in conformity with Mr FESSENDEN's views. If so, the Cabinet change surely involves a radical change of ideas. I we are to have results impressed on prices correspondingly at variance with what they have been, then there will be abundant reason for rejoicing. There certainly does seem to have commenced in the financial world something like a the era of good feeling, which, logically, taken in connection with the extraordinary p ompt uess of the repeal of the gold bill, involves the idea of previous radical unsoundness. We do not suppose that former ideas have been wholly given up, though there appears to have been produced a change sufficiently great to cause Congress to retrace its steps in this very important respect. The new we charter is a brief existence does not appear o have worked with that degree of success in egulating the gold market which its support ra predicted, though it may be said, however, hat it did not have a fair trial. It was purely a experiment—an expedient for which a ne could vouch from practical experience o plain people, however, it does seem not a little strange that, with no other change, whether ay was with can should be for to-day the explanation of the extraordinary financial situation is to be found in the fact that we have been indulging too much in experiments on the basis of liquidity and such principles cannot be long pursued. We have already paid, and we cannot repeat too much.

Jefferson Semmes, the Rebel pirate of the Alabama, has written a long letter to the London *Times* in defence of his action. It is not a very mild explanation, and, although candid, is what our cousins in England must regard very unkind after all the facilities they have tendered the rebel cause.

## ONE YEAR AGO AT GETTYSBURG.

### Reminiscence of the Sixth Corps.

July 1st, 1863, found the Sixth Corps, then the reserve of the Army of the Potomac, bivouacked one mile from Manchester, Maryland, a small town near the Pennsylvania State line. Hard and severe duty had been its part for two weeks. In HOOKER'S campaign its position at the Fredericksburg Heights had been rendered perilous in the extreme by the withdrawal of the main army from its advanced position at Chancellorsville; and after a contest of two days, the most sanguinary of any that had at that time been known in the army, its matchless and incomparable leader, glorious JOHN SEDGWICK, withdrew its shattered columns to the North side of the Rappahannock in safety.

In a few weeks the movements of the enemy in our front became so mysterious as to necessitate a reconnoissance in force to be made across the river; and the Sixth Corps marched for that purpose to what is now known as FRANKLIN'S crossing, two miles below Fredericksburg. After a week of the most exhausting labor in throwing up earth-works and in picket duty, suffering but a trifling loss, the Corps safely recrossed the river and took up its line of march towards Washington, whither the rest of the army had preceded it. Intensely hot, incalculably dusty and dreadfully fatiguing was the march, but it was performed without murmur or complaint. After a few days of much needed rest, at Fairfax Court House, it was announced that the rebel army was exultingly invading the North, and thither we were to follow. After several days' marches of twenty-five miles each we reached Manchester, where we were to wait for further orders.

Night had come on, and the troops had sought their shelter tents for sleep; the lights of the camp-fires were paling in the darkness, and everything was settling in quiet. Soon orders were received—orders to march immediately. Commotion took the place of the stillness that had set-led over the bivouac; hastily tents were taken down, folded up and strapped upon knapsacks, accoutrements put on, rifles taken in hand, fires rapidly and as if by magic re kindled, and the troops stood in line.

The battle order of General MEADE, ringing in eloquent tones, which pierced to the heart, was read, and cheer upon cheer greeted each sentence. The enemy has invaded Pennsylvania soil—each soldier grasped his rifle with a firmer determination—enthusiasm flashed in every eye, and the manner of each man indicated victory. Regimental commanders, in obedience to the General's request, addressed their men;—some in passionate, persuasive eloquence—others with merely a quiet word of encouragement to duty, but all with the same result. By ten o'clock the whole corps was in motion towards Hanover, Pa. An order was received assigning our division commander, Major General NEWTON to the command of the First Corps in the place of the noble REYNOLDS, who gloriously fell that day on his native soil in his country's cause. Brigadier General WHEATON, our popular brigade commander assumed command of the division.

Six miles of the march had been accomplished when we were suddenly halted. New orders had been received, and we retraced our steps to the pike and marched toward Gettysburg.

All that long day, night and we marched resolutely to to-morrow's battle. There were no grumolers, no stragglers. Every where along our immense column was to be seen, at regular intervals, the noble SEDGWICK, as each brigade SEDGWICK was familiarly called. A halt of ten minutes was allowed every hour, and every hour brought us two miles nearer the scene of conflict. Day dawned and found the column compact and massive. About ten o'clock we neared the State line, and with our glorious banners, the emblems of our proud nationality, worn and tattered in the storms of many battles, unfurled to the breeze, with music of brass instruments and martial, with bayonets glistening in the bright, warm sun-light and with light hearts and firm step we were "on our native heath," with the promise of the deliverance we would work out by blood, and sufferings and death for the people of the land, it was a glorious sight—one out seldom seen, and never to be remembered.

All morning long the sullen sound of distant artillery reached our ears; the conflict continued. The men grew weary, for their feet were sore and blistered. Many had taken off their shoes, but still they marched along painfully though determined. A rather severe ordeal was yet to be given us. Louder became the thunder of artillery—then the rattle of musketry was distinctly heard, wounded ambulances, on horseback, and on foot were continually met. The noble fellows, forgetful of their sufferings, told us that it was "all right." The rebels had failed to drive our small force, for the main army had not yet arrived from their position. At two o'clock, in the afternoon, after the Reb le march of thirty-six miles on by-roads and paths, we were halted near a little brook. We were not to settle down for the night, for General SEDGWICK had gone to the front, and we might soon be needed.

The men sought the cooling waters of the brook to refresh their blistered feet and swollen limbs. The heat had become oppressive.

Soon the sharp continuous rattle of muskets announced that the skirmish firing had developed into an en gagement. Artillery roared the thunderer. The sound swelled back wards and forwards for a few brief moments—then louder and louder, nearer and nearer it came—the attendants at the hospitals were commissary; our men were giving way before an infuriated foe.

A commotion ensued; men buckled on their accoutrements and slung t ir knapsacks, fell in the distance they p ceived their leaders in whom they confided, galloping at the top of his horse's speed towards our bivouac. It was SEDGWICK and his Division. SEDGWICK had snuffed the battle; there was a fiery sparkle in his eye, a terrible earnestness in his tone as he ordered the second Brigade to advance in battle-line. His order was promptly obeyed. He almost flew to the Third Brigade. "Here's a Brigade that's always ready—forward, Gumbleton!" and he re-rolled, and before the command time to mount, he led the Third Brigade out of their bivouac to the front. "Come on" led and the brigade followed. There was no questioning, no doubting, no thought of bleeding feet and swollen limbs.

Dashing through the water, clambering over rocks and hills, across fields, over fences we went to rescue our beloved state from its pollution of the rebel tread. Where we were halted, it was a rapid pace, but the crisis was great SEDGWICK in person formed the Brigade in line, and indicated our position. Forward in line we went, our brigade under the immediate command of Col DAVID J. NEVIN, of the 62d New York, brave, cool and efficient officer. A ready battle-line of musket balls quickly let us know that we were in the midst of the conflict. The enemy was still pressing on—fearful volleys of musketry filled the air; an hundred pieces of artillery were scattering death every where—hundred of wounded men were being carried to the rear. Still forward we pressed; and already had we passed over two regiments borne back by weight of numbers.

We were now on Rocky Hill, and the moment of action had come. To the right of the Pennsylvania Reserves and lapping the latter, with artillery in their centre was visible in his progress was arrested; another equally rapid and he was vanquished. Precipitated, recreant and down among the rocks, across the stony flat, and through the wheat field beyond he rushed to a place of security.

One year has elapsed, and yet how vivid are all these scenes in our minds. The courage, the gallantry and the determination of the troops were never equalled before. Officers, at times were compelled to dedicate their men from fighting by harshness, and even by their swords while, on the other hand, no words of encouragement were necessary to arouse the men enraged each other. We remember one tall sergeant, particularly, who was leading an army as rapidly as possible, say: "Boys, if you ever intend to carry out your duty, in the name of God, do it now." Such was the spirit which gave us cause to rejoice over Gettysburg.

As soon as the enemy were driven back in defeat, the 3d Brigade advanced and took up a position about half way across the flat at the foot of Rocky Hill. Night soon closed in upon us, but our labor was not ended. Hundreds of brave men for both armies, with frightful wounds, were lying all around us, and must be cared for. Although our men were well nigh exhausted, many of them toiled nearly all night in this "labor of love."

The morning of the 3d dawned in comparative quiet. Our brigade was exposed, during the entire day, to a very annoying fire from the rebel sharpshooters. A little after noon we plainly discerned the massing of rebel troops—PICKET'S Division of LONGSTREET'S Corps—an attack upon the late Gen. ALEX HAYS' division of the Corps. In columns in front they came, with a rear guard, bayonets fixed, to prevent straggling to the rear.—they came—victory but were driven back in defeat. Again and again they renewed the charge, and each time were fearfully repulsed. At length broken and dispirited, they retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Whilst these terrific assaults were being made the rebel artillery was opened on the whole of our line, and was fully responded to by us. Three hundred pieces of artillery, in one grand chorus, made the earth quake and tremble.

Just before dark the 3d brigade was ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position. It was successfully accomplished with successful results.

During all these operations the other two brigades of our division were not idle. From right to left—from left to centre and then to right again they marched almost continually ready always to re-enforce any part of our line considered too weak to resist the enemy's charges. They had much hard marching and hard fighting to do during those eventful two days.

July 4th dawned upon us a cool, dark, cloudy and lowering day, with peace between the armies, excepting some desultory picket firing. Soon the rain commenced and then it fell in torrents, ceasing not for the day and night. There was no adequate shelter for the men, and men and officers vied with each other in the display of cheerful spirits over their many discomforts. It was a day for the memory. The loved ones at home and the joys which cluster around them were not forgotten. We thought of the gratitude the people would feel for the work we had just accomplished. The time and place were appropriate. Eighty-seven years that day had Pennsylvania, our Independence was declared. The dead, the wounded and the dying around us attested how sanguinary the conflict had been to maintain that Independence.

The morning of the 5th shone out clear, bright and warm. A brief reconnoissance demonstrated that the enemy was no longer in our front, that he was flying with full speed to the Potomac. The Sixth Corps was immediately sent in pursuit. We were but two miles behind the rear guard of the enemy; his fires were still ablaze as we filed on through the muddy fields. The country appeared deserted. All the farms that we passed for miles were filled with rebel wounded—many thousands there were—part of the fruits of our July harvest. The battle of Gettysburg was ended.

Glorious old corps! Faithful and reliable at all times, your record bears no shadow of reproach. A year has gone by and your once full ranks are terribly thinned. Your faithful chieftain has bowed his head to the storm and will be with you no more. Many of your brave soldiers have received honorable burial in the National Cemetery on the field made sacred by their blood; the bones of many more lie bleaching on the bloody fields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, while others sleep their last sleep in the trenches at Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Bravely have they borne the Greek Cross in battle, and richly do they earn the nation's gratitude. Thousands of your veterans, maimed and disabled, still live to tell of your glory.

Glorious JOHN SEDGWICK—the perfection of an honest man, brave soldier and accomplished officer. No more will thine eye kindle in martial ardor at the alarm of War. The fife and ten minutes was allowed every hour, and every hour brought us two miles nearer the scene of conflict. Day dawned and found the column compact and massive. About ten o'clock we neared the State line, and with our glorious banners, the emblems of our proud nationality, worn and tattered in the storms of many battles, unfurled to the breeze, with music of brass instruments and martial, with bayonets glistening in the bright, warm sun-light and with light hearts and firm step we were "on our native heath," with the promise of the deliverance we would work out by blood, and sufferings and death for the people of the land, it was a glorious sight—one out seldom seen, and never to be remembered.

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Dashing through the water, clambering over rocks and hills, across fields, over fences we went to rescue our beloved state from its pollution of the rebel tread. Where we were halted, it was a rapid pace, but the crisis was great SEDGWICK in person formed the Brigade in line, and indicated our position. Forward in line we went, our brigade under the immediate command of Col DAVID J. NEVIN, of the 62d New York, brave, cool and efficient officer. A ready battle-line of musket balls quickly let us know that we were in the midst of the conflict. The enemy was still pressing on—fearful volleys of musketry filled the air; an hundred pieces of artillery were scattering death every where—hundred of wounded men were being carried to the rear. Still forward we pressed; and already had we passed over two regiments borne back by weight of numbers.

We were now on Rocky Hill, and the moment of action had come. To the right of the Pennsylvania Reserves and lapping the latter, with artillery in their centre was visible in his progress was arrested; another equally rapid and he was vanquished. Precipitated, recreant and down among the rocks, across the stony flat, and through the wheat field beyond he rushed to a place of security.

One year has elapsed, and yet how vivid are all these scenes in our minds. The courage, the gallantry and the determination of the troops were never equalled before. Officers, at times were compelled to dedicate their men from fighting by harshness, and even by their swords while, on the other hand, no words of encouragement were necessary to arouse the men enraged each other. We remember one tall sergeant, particularly, who was leading an army as rapidly as possible, say: "Boys, if you ever intend to carry out your duty, in the name of God, do it now." Such was the spirit which gave us cause to rejoice over Gettysburg.

As soon as the enemy were driven back in defeat, the 3d Brigade advanced and took up a position about half way across the flat at the foot of Rocky Hill. Night soon closed in upon us, but our labor was not ended. Hundreds of brave men for both armies, with frightful wounds, were lying all around us, and must be cared for. Although our men were well nigh exhausted, many of them toiled nearly all night in this "labor of love."

The morning of the 3d dawned in comparative quiet. Our brigade was exposed, during the entire day, to a very annoying fire from the rebel sharpshooters. A little after noon we plainly discerned the massing of rebel troops—PICKET'S Division of LONGSTREET'S Corps—an attack upon the late Gen. ALEX HAYS' division of the Corps. In columns in front they came, with a rear guard, bayonets fixed, to prevent straggling to the rear.—they came—victory but were driven back in defeat. Again and again they renewed the charge, and each time were fearfully repulsed. At length broken and dispirited, they retired, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Whilst these terrific assaults were being made the rebel artillery was opened on the whole of our line, and was fully responded to by us. Three hundred pieces of artillery, in one grand chorus, made the earth quake and tremble.

Just before dark the 3d brigade was ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position. It was successfully accomplished with successful results.

During all these operations the other two brigades of our division were not idle. From right to left—from left to centre and then to right again they marched almost continually ready always to re-enforce any part of our line considered too weak to resist the enemy's charges. They had much hard marching and hard fighting to do during those eventful two days.

July 4th dawned upon us a cool, dark, cloudy and lowering day, with peace between the armies, excepting some desultory picket firing. Soon the rain commenced and then it fell in torrents, ceasing not for the day and night. There was no adequate shelter for the men, and men and officers vied with each other in the display of cheerful spirits over their many discomforts. It was a day for the memory. The loved ones at home and the joys which cluster around them were not forgotten. We thought of the gratitude the people would feel for the work we had just accomplished. The time and place were appropriate. Eighty-seven years that day had Pennsylvania, our Independence was declared. The dead, the wounded and the dying around us attested how sanguinary the conflict had been to maintain that Independence.

The morning of the 5th shone out clear, bright and warm. A brief reconnoissance demonstrated that the enemy was no longer in our front, that he was flying with full speed to the Potomac. The Sixth Corps was immediately sent in pursuit. We were but two miles behind the rear guard of the enemy; his fires were still ablaze as we filed on through the muddy fields. The country appeared deserted. All the farms that we passed for miles were filled with rebel wounded—many thousands there were—part of the fruits of our July harvest. The battle of Gettysburg was ended.

Glorious old corps! Faithful and reliable at all times, your record bears no shadow of reproach. A year has gone by and your once full ranks are terribly thinned. Your faithful chieftain has bowed his head to the storm and will be with you no more. Many of your brave soldiers have received honorable burial in the Na-

### General Intelligence.

There are plenty of substitutes in New York at present, at $100 each.

The report of the Select Committee, directed to investigate certain subjects connected with the conduct of the Navy Department sets forth that forty witnesses were examined in reference to the private character of Spencer W. Clark, Superintendent of the Note Printing Bureau so far as its fected his relations to the government; that the cost of printing in the Treasury Department as compared with that charged by the Bank Note Company is heavily in favor of the former, in some cases four hundred per cent.; that the Bank Note Company have made persistent attempts to break up this printing by the government, and throw obstacles in the way and injure the character of Mr Clark; and further, that attempts have been made to bring Mr. Clark and him in charge of the Treasury; that he refused all such offers, and the committee find that he has been a faithful and energetic officer, and that all of his official acts are worthy of the confidence of the government. The charges of immorality is a conspiracy on the part of Col. Baker, the detective and the Provost Marshal of the War Department, assisted by female prostitutes and an actress in Washington. By threats and coercion they obtained affidavits to prove gross immorality on the part of Clark and his family. The committee, after a thorough examination of charges come to the conclusion that the evidence utterly fails to sustain them. The minority of the committee complain that the majority did not examine but a very small portion of the allegations made by Brooks and General Blair, and they conclude by offering resolutions that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed at the earliest practicable day to carry into execution in the money printing bureau, the recommendations of Maunsell B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, as set forth in a report signed by them June 2, 1863, and subsequently reconsidered and recommended by them and Hon. Wm. Sprague, Senator from Rhode Island, Feb. 19, 1864; and that Spencer W. Clark, Superintendent of the Money Printing Bureau, be and he is hereby removed from the Bureau. Col. Baker is one of the most remarkable detectives of the age—remarkable, we mean, for his shrewdness.

Ten rebel prisoners escaped the guard on Rock Island, Illinois, about two weeks ago. Seven were retaken the same day; the remaining three were taken since. Secesh had enjoyed their race; how much joy have they over the recapture!

The cash contributions to the Union Fund in New York had reached, on Friday last, the sum of $6,259 58.

Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has granted an injunction against the Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany—otherwise the New York Central Railroad. Troy will fight it to the end.

The President having signed the new tariff law, it went into effect on the 1st inst.

Responsible persons have made the offer to the Navy Department to raise gunboats and monitors so that they can pass Red sand shoals, upon new principles, which will occupy only five hours in the operation.

In reply to inquiries by the committee of Congress, with but one exception the principal boards of trades have expressed an opinion in favor of continuing the Reciprocity treaty.

The Medical Department is much in need of assistant surgeons and nurses.

An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal General, requiring all soldier re-enlisting in the Veteran Reserve Corps to be credited to the State from which they originally enlisted, and not to such States as they choose to elect they are drafted. This secures the credit of their first state to which they desire to be credited.

The latest accounts from Paris in relation to the case of M. Renan, show that a bad feeling exists in consequence of his removal from his professorship in the College of France. On the 11th ultimo the imperial decree, nominating M. Renan as assistant curator of the Imperial Library, was cancelled, and he was also formally deprived of his functions as professor.

There would seem to be good ground for the report that General Joe Johnston has been succeeded by General Ewell, the former having been called to take General Lee's place, who it is reported, will assume the command of the as General-in-Chief in the place of Bragg. Gen. Lee is doubtless an abler commander than Bragg, at least as a commander in the field. Whether his combinations over the whole field will be more successful remains to be seen. He is at least bolder and more enterprising, and he will have, to help him in arranging a defensive campaign, that most helpful of all officer who, while he is an audacious and unscrupulous liar, is also a tenacious and determined fighter—not in the open field, but behind intrenchments, wherein his genius and skill as an engineer can be brought into full play.

A dispatch from St. Louis, June 1st, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says: Colonel Rogers, from Cape Girardeau, reports the return of a cavalry force from Arkansas. New Boston was burned in many places there where, if a man desired wine or any kind of spirits on his table, he was compelled to put it there before dinner. Many citizens left there, for fear of being mobbed.

The new Cincinnati Postmaster, F. G. Wayne, Esq., has entered upon his duties, and the old one, J. C. Bunn, Esq., has been the recipient of a testimonial from the employees of the Postoffice.

W. J. Addison Barrett, of Carondelet, Mo., was arrested some days since and consigned to Gratiot Prison. The *Republican* says he lives near the farm of Mr. Fre erick Dent, the father-in-law of General Grant, and was in the act of escorting Mrs. Grant to the house when the order for his arrest was presented. Mr. Barrett was formerly an active member of the Democratic party and a candidate for the Legislature.

Charles Mackey has a letter in the *Evening Post* in defence of the dignity of British authors.

Colonel "Billy" Wilson, of the New York Wilson Zouaves, who was reported killed, is not dead. Both his legs were broken and his head bruised, he is said to be improving.

M. Jerome Dix, and those associated with him in the suppression or the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, on the occupation of those offices, have been with numerous suits and brought before Judge Ingraham, on a warrant issued for their apprehension for their offenses in that connection. Upon their being brought before His Honor, Dix, Wheeler & Co. pleaded guilty to the charges, and asked for a postponement until Wednesday next, to afford him an opportunity of consulting other counsel in the matter, and to examine the papers in the case. The matter was accordingly adjourned, and the "prisoners" released on their own verbal recognizances.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says: "Horace Greeley has been invited to come here by Mr. Lincoln, for conference on subjects unknown."

Lieutenant Sinclair, of the Fourteenth regular Infantry, was wounded recently in the thigh, and now lies in the hospital. The rifle ball et that hit him passed through his pocket book and pierced two one hundred dollar bills in greenbacks. Each note is perforated in two places, and the portraits of President Lincoln are stained with the Lieutenant's blood.

John P. Chapin, Esq., one of the leading merchants of Chicago, died in that city on Monday last, at the age of seventy years. He has held the offices of Alderman and Mayor of Chicago.

Last Sunday night, at about ten o'clock, Captain James Burns, of the brig Globe, was lost overboard and drowned from that vessel when off Cohasset Harbor, Mass.

A colored woman named Phœbe Dipe died in Baltimore lately, aged 116 years. She recollected occurren es of the colonial period, and is supposed to have been the oldest person in the State.

Governor Hall, of Missouri, was married last week to the daughter of the Secretary of State of that State. The groom was a widower, over fifty, and the bride a fair maiden of seventeen.

Twenty-two refugeess left Rockingham county, Va., on the 8th of June, for Pennsylvania. The party consisted of Mrs. Wesley Hensley and seven children; Mrs. Robert Hensley and five children; Mrs. Matthew Lamb and six children, and Mrs. Hiram Hensley. They had two horse wagons at the start. A party of guerrillas took their best horses near Edinburg. They loaded the small children into one wagon and abandoned the other. Meeting with no further interruption, they reached Harrisburg, Pa., and procured a pass across the Potomac, and reached Greensboro', where they were cared for.

Rev. C. Prindle, who has served as editor of the *American Wesleyan* for the last eight years, now retires from that post and assumes the agency for Book Agent for the Wesleyan connection. His successor in the editorship is Rev. Adam Crooks, A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. J. D. Norton, of New Castle, Erie Conference, has started with Bishop Clark for Central City, in Colorado Territory.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, assistant Book Agent, will remove to Chicago, to take personal supervision of that branch of the Western Book Concern.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the "ministerial papers ridicule the expression found in one of Mr. Dayton's dispatches, in which on the subject of the Rebel Roman resolution on Mexico, to the effect that the French government showed 'extreme sensitiveness' about this action of Congress. According to these papers, the French government is never sensitive about such trifles, and the American Minister must have been mistaken in his appreciation of the indications. It is not the government of the United States which, at its pleasure, will send, with a fleet ready to cause much emotion to the French government, by an idle menace like this House resolution. The French government, they further say, pursues a course of even justice to all, and has, therefore, a right to be imperturbable at all things and all questions.

The same correspondent gives the following programme for the future: "Now that it has been found out that Juarez and his army still live and that an organization in Mexico, and that the war is only begun, the following is said to be the plan of operations: The French troops proper will be maintained as the Capital and environs, while the war against Juarez in the interior States will be carried on by the army of Maximilian, composed of 8,000 French regulars, 6,000 Austriaus, 2,000 Belgians, all under the command of a French General, and such Mexican troops as the new Emperor may be able to muster into service. As it will be impossible now to do any thing till the end of the rainy season, that is to say in October, Juarez is going to have ample time to prepare for the winter campaign."

### Personal.

Wendell Phillips has written a long letter to the *Independent*, advocating the nominees of the Cleveland Convention and denouncing the Administration.

The body of Samuel Berrell, a Philadelphia merchant, was found the other day in a wheat field nine miles from Chester.

At the "Drawing-Room" held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen on the 14th, Mrs. Adams presented Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York; Miss Wilson, neice of the Secretary of Legation; and Miss M. Wall, of Rhode Island. Mr. Adams presented Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York.

A letter from Kentucky says: "Mrs. Jane Ferguson, a cousin by marriage to the notorious Champ Ferguson, was arrested by Col. Weatherford at Burkesville, Ky., dressed in male attire, and forwarded to Louisville, charged with being a rebel spy. She was tried by a general court-martial, then in session in city. The proceedings were forwarded for the approval of the proper authorities. The sentence has not yet been approved, and therefore cannot be divulged."

In the British House of Lords, on the 13th ult., in concurrence with a message from the Queen, a vote was passed, providing for an annuity of £2,000, for Lady Elgin, one-half to be paid by the Indian government out of the Indian revenue.

Mr. James Morse, a gentleman widely known among journalists, died in New York several days ago. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., August 24, 1810.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it has received half a hundred heads of ex President Buchanan cut from bare notes circulating in the State. The unpopularity of these heads has impelled one of the banks to alter its plates.

The Rev. Samuel Crowther, the negro, recently made Bishop of Niger, in England, is from Yoruba country, 100 miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1822 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahommedans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahhah, and cruelly treated; was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship of war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. He was baptized in 1825, taking the names of the Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then or some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. After this he was sent to England, to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger expedition, of which he has written a very able account. He has shee n een an active clergymen at Akeesa, and has translated the Bible into Yoruba, and has undertaken various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his African brethren.

Francis C. Spencer, who murdered Richard Parker, Warden of the Maine State Prison, on the 14th of May, 1863, was executed on the 24th inst., at Thomaston. This is the first enforcement of the death penalty in Maine since 1852. There are eleven other persons under the death sentence.

General Harker, of Sherman's command, who was reported mortally wounded, was born in New Jersey in 1837, and graduated at West Point in 1858.

Gen. Lew. Wallace, the Commanding General at Baltimore, is lying at the Eutaw House in that city quite sick.

John Clancy, editor of the New York *Leader*, died on Friday morning, from the effect of sunstroke. Mr. Clancy was a Democratic politician. He was a vigorous young man, and in his later years exhibited no little taste for refinement, as the literary character of his paper indicated. He was a War Democrat. The Tammany Society buried him with becoming honors yesterday.

Speaker Colfax has just been renominated by acclamation from the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana. This is the seventh time he has been so honored, though the first he was beaten by Dr. Fitch by 216 majority. Five times he has been elected by the last, by over 1,000 majority, his majority being but 225 out of a poll of 30,00 .

A Miss Shepard, of Troy, N. Y., while on a visit to a friend at Saratoga, was taken ill, and Dr. Strong, of Saratoga, was called in to prescribe. Soon after taking the prescription Miss S. exhibited remarkable symptoms, and in the delirium of fever, did not believing the medicine which he gave could produce such symptoms, he took a spoonful of the mixture. It had given her "Gelseminum," instead of "Granium."

In a recent speech in the House of Commons, Colonel Jervis affectionately alluded to this benighted country, as he called it, saying that it had been his "misfortune" to have traveled in America, and that he knew of no country many places there where, if a man desired wine or any kind of spirits on his table, he was compelled to put it there before dinner, and in the drawing-room, for fear of being mobbed.

The new Cincinnati Postmaster, F. G. Wayne, Esq., has entered upon his duties, and the old one, J. C. Bunn, Esq., has been the recipient of a testimonial from the employees of the Postoffice.

Ninety-three thousand four hundred and forty-one immigrants have arrived at New York since January. During the same period last year the number was 69,855.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says that letters show the growing crops in the Eastern and Middle States to promise well. The hay will be an abundant crop. The spring wheat crop is the principal one which will require cutting in the usual time of our harvests. Our corn, oats and other crops than the oldest troops under Grant or Lee.

"The whole of this dreadful fighting has been done by volunteers, and by volunteers without as much training as our own riflemen. Yet these raw companies, without professional spirit or sentimental traditions, with captains snatched from the counter or the store, and with generals who were attorneys a few months ago, are fighting with as much courage and heroism as Napoleon's Old Guard or Germany's bravest warriors. There may be little science in this business, but of all things in existence there is as much as in any war of which we read." The *Times* further says: "A general like Grant, if unsparingly supported, must succeed in making matters tell. On the terms which he has hitherto accepted he can probably get to Richmond, and possibly take the city, too;" though it adds: "It is hard enough, as the Federals have found, to get to Richmond, but it will be still harder to discover when they get there what they have gained by the enterprise which has cost them such enormous sacrifices."

Lieut. Col. E. R. Biles, who commanded the 99th Pennsylvania volunteers during the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and other battles, has been promoted for his faithful devotion to the service, and is now the Colonel and veteran commander of the gallant 99th Pennsylvania volunteers.

## The Treasury Department.

### PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CHANGE.

The Press on the Ex-Secretary.

### THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE NEW SECRETARY.

The New York *Tribune* says of Mr. Chase:

Salmon P. Chase has resigned the post of Secretary of the Treasury. If the event shall prove that the country can dispense with his services as easily as he can dispense with office we shall heartily rejoice. Mr. Chase is one of the very few eminent men left in public life since the almost simultaneous decease of Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. He has been leading ambitions, but there was never a day when he would not gladly have renounced all prosp

**Biographical Sketch of Mr. Fessenden.**

William Pitt Fessenden is the son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, and was born in Boscawen, N. H., October 16, 1806. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Me., was admitted to the bar in 1827, and opened an office in Bridgeton, Me., from which place he removed to Portland in 1829. In 1831 he was elected to the State Legislature, and though the youngest member, soon gained distinction, both as a debater and legislator. Thus early in life he displayed his knowledge of finances in a discussion on the United States Bank. From 1832 to 1839 Mr. Fessenden confined himself to his profession, in which he soon rose to the first rank. In 1838 he declined a nomination to Congress. In 1839 he was again chosen to the Legislature from Portland and placed on the Judiciary Committee. Though he was an unflinching Whig, and the Democratic majority in the House very large, he was made Chairman of the House Committee to revise the statutes of Maine. In 1840 he was elected to Congress, running far above his party vote. He especially distinguished himself during this term of office by his speech against the repeal of the bankrupt law, a reply to Caleb Cushing. In 1843 he declined a reelection to Congress. During two of the succeeding years he received the Whig votes in the Legislature for U. S. Senator, but the Democratic candidates were successful. Until 1853 he remained in private life, gaining still higher reputation as a lawyer. Being associated with Daniel Webster in an important case before the United States Supreme Court, a legal question arose which had never before been discussed in that Court, viz: How far the fraudulent acts of an auctioneer in selling property should affect the owner of the property sold, he being no party to the fraud. Mr. Fessenden had to contend against the weight and influence of Judge Story's opinion and decision against his client in the Court below. Yet he was successful, and the Judge's opinion reversed. Mr. Fessenden's argument won the highest admiration for its logical acuteness. He was a member of the conventions which nominated Harrison, Taylor and Scott, for the presidency. In 1853 he was chosen by the Maine Senate United States Senator, but the Democratic House refused to concur. In 1854 Mr Fessenden was again a member of the Legislature which was Democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a disturbing element, he was now chosen Senator by both branches through a coalition of Whigs and Freesoil Democrats, though he declined to be elected except as a Whig. This event may be said to have been the preliminary step toward establishing the Republican party in Maine. He took his seat in the Senate February 23, 1854, and on the 3d of March following, at which time the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, delivered one of the most electric and effective speeches made against it. This effort established his national reputation at once. His subsequent efforts confirmed the estimate thus formed of his powers. He was soon placed on the Finance Committee, a position which he has held up to the present time, being its chairman in the present Congress. His current term of senatorial service would have expired next March, he having been elected for the term of six years in 1859.

**Oil Intelligence.**

[From the Oil City Monitor.]

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1864.

For the past few days the market has been dull, and buyers shy. The decline in the Pittsburgh market has as yet but slightly affected the trade in the oil region. Sales were made to-day, at this point at $11 per barrel, barrels returned. The nominal quotat ons at the wells may be put down $10@10 50, with a slight downward tendency. The creek is almost dry, and the river very low. A strike was made on the Hasson Flats, about one mile above town, of which mention is made elsewhere. Freight to Pittsburgh by flats at, $2 per bbl. The weather continues dry and hot.

NEW WELL STRUCK.—On last Friday evening a strike was made on the Hasson Flats, near the Water Works, about one mile above town. This well had been put down about 300 feet three years ago, and operations suspended on account of the cheapness of petroleum. Last spring Messrs. James S. Kinkaid, Wm. Thompson, G. G. Fisher and Samuel McGarva recommenced drilling, and had their energy rewarded by striking a good vein of oil. The flow is not steady but at intervals of several hours. It is estimated to be a fifty barrel well, with a prospect of an increase.

From the Oil City Register.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL BUSINESS.—The market for the past and present week has been quiet. Buyers, in view of the present advance in price asked by producers, were evidently afraid to invest much until they could see their way clear. A decrease from 1,300 to 1,500 bbls has taken place in the daily production. This has been produced mainly by the interference of the wells with each other in several localities. As such things are of frequent occurrence, it is reasonable to assume that this decrease will only be temporary. In the absence of material sales we give as the nominal quotations, 10,000@11,00 per barrel, at the wells. Two small sales were reported to us at $11.25 ₱ bbl. At this point the ruling rates are 11@$11,50 for oil in bulk, and 14@$14,50, barrels included. We see no prospects for a decline on present rates. Indeed every indication leads us to believe that still higher rates will be obtained. The market closes with a better feeling, and holders are asking an advance on former rates.

The river and creek are nearly dried up. The weather still continues dry, and every one is hoping for rain.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the two weeks ending Tuesday last:

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of barrels oil received | 2,542 |
| " " shipped | 3,380 |
| Empty barrels received | |

PARKER & CASTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of barrels oil received | 1,900 |
| " " shipped | 1,875 |
| Empty barrels received | 3,000 |

PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY.—In these days of bogus oil companies, it is really refreshing to be enabled to give to our readers the name of a good, reliable oil company, under the control of practical men, with a sufficient amount of capital to develope thoroughly their possessions. We see the names of many oil companies posted in the Eastern papers, and we have good reason to believe are bogus. At least, nothing is really known here, where their wells are said to be located.

The Phillips Oil Company consists of John Munhall, of Oil City; Josiah King, of Pittsburgh, and Cochran & Russell, of Philadelphia. The capital stock of said company is $200,000. Their possessions consist of valuable oil leases on the Gregg, Wash. McClintock, Widow McClintock farm, and on the Covington tract of the H. McClintock farm. Several of the wells belonging to this company are producing a sufficient amount to pay a handsome dividend on their capital stock.

In addition to their property upon Oil Creek, this company have a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Mecca, Ohio. They have two wells on this property, and intend to bore them to the depth of 1,200 feet. We can commend this company to the public as being possessed of good oil territory, as well as being men of strict integrity, and fair dealing. They are busily engaged in the development of their lands, and we think the sto k is as good an investment as any to be found in the market. We know both the land and the men, and can cheerfully recommend them.

WHAT NEXT.—We notice an article of soap manufactured from rock oil or petroleum. It is claimed that soap manufactured from rock oil will remove all kinds of stains and dirt, and do more work than any other in one half the time.

THE Hammond Well, on the Widow McClintock Farm, still remains unproductive. The signs a couple of weeks since were very favorable. But of all uncertain things, an oil well is the most doubtful and aggravating. For the now is that some other well interferes with the Hammond, but which one it is surpasses the keen vision of the "oil smellers," and experts generally. There is plenty of grease at the bottom of the well, and we are still of the opinion that it will come out all right.

WASTE IN FOOD.—Waste of food is sinful at any time, for it is a crime against humanity, a destruction of that whereby the people live, besides impoverishing the individual who allows it. Economy is one of the means by which people rise from poverty to wealth; and the benefit does not stop here; it extends itself to all mankind, for whatever is saved makes the surplus of food larger and cheapens its price to the general mass. There is much waste from neglect and more from ignorance. To correct the latter cause many scientific experiments have been made with a view of ascertaining facts which, popularized, would tend to check this waste. In the matter of preparing food it is found that boiled meats are a great saving over roasted. In some experiments made in England, the respective losses in the different modes of cooking are ascertained to be as follows:

Roasted chickens lose 15 per cent.; beef ribs and sirloins, 19 per cent.; geese, 19 per cent.; boiled mutton legs, 10 per cent.; boiled beef, 15 per cent.; boiled shoulder mutton, 28 per cent., turkeys, 20 per cent.; mutton legs and shoulders, 24 per cent.; ducks, 27 per cent.

Boiling beef saves more than four per cent. over roasting. If a leg of mutton is boiled it loses ten per cent; if roasted, twenty-five per cent. The fatter meet is the greater the loss; it should be moderately fat to make it tender; but there is an unprofitable fatness. Eleven pounds of roast rib pieces lose two pounds, and the bones one pound, so that of the eleven only seven pounds comes to the table. Hence, if ro-st rib pieces cost twenty cents a pound at the butcher's stall, it is more than thirty-one cents a pound on the dinner table.

It is philosophically true that one pound of clear roast beef is more concentrated than one pound of boiled beef, has less matter in it, and hence may contain more nourishment; but the more concentrated food is the more unwholesome it is, not only because it requires a greater digestive power to convert it into pure blood, but in the sense of nutrition it is to a considerable extent by the bulk of what is taken, and if we eat concentrated food until there is but enough to relieve the feeling of hunger, there is so much nutriment in it that nature can't extract it all in a perfect manner.

☞A WHOLESOME DRINK.—The excessive use of cold water during the sweltering heat of summer often results in serious and alarming illness. It is therefore advisable that some beverage should be substituted for it, of which those oppressed can partake with safety. For this purpose we are aware of no better or more refreshing drink than the following:

Take the best of white Jamaica sugar root, carefully bruised, two ounces; cream tartar one ounce; water six quarts, to be boiled for about five minutes, then strained; to the strained liquor add one pound of sugar, and again place it over the fire; keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it to a earthen vessel, into which you have previously put two drachms of tartaric acid, and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain till the liquor is reduced to a lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use.—The corks must be well secured. The drink will be in high perfection in four or five days. This is a very refreshing and wholesome beverage, and one which may be largely partaken of without any unpleasant results, even in the hottest weather.


## THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

## $200,000,000.

*THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED* by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

*UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION*, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

*ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION* adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

*THE RATE OF INTEREST* on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

*AS A RULE*, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

*NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS*, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

*THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES* on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $648,945,900. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,887,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

*THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE*, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

*THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT* of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

## 70,000,000.

*SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED* in currency by the

**1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,**

**3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,**

*AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS*

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

**Respectable Banks and Bankers**

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

**Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.**

je23-ow



## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead. Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. Jy2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN.

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

## FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

**The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,**

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN.

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residance, three miles from the city. Title easy. Inquire of C. B. KELLY.

je 18-3w Diamond Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 253 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at Mime Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH Front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap18-tf

FOR SALE.

**The Subscribers**

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

**CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,**

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

my31tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Mrs. NORMA ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19



## SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with the establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The wood forests and cool and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20-om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

## CONGRESS HALL,

**SARATOGA SPRINGS.**

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

**On the 1st day of June.**

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of this House, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.

je1-cm

## THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.



DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

WATCH MATERIALS,

TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the

*AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

**56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,**

ly28 Pittsburgh and Oakland Runsells.


## THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Pennsylvania Central.**

| *Departs.* | *Arrives.* |
|---|---|
| Thro Accom.n.....5:50 a m | Baltimore Expr..12:20 p m |
| Thro Mail.....2:30 a m | Philadelp'a Ex's..11:50 p m |
| Thro Express.....4:25 p m | Fast Line.....12:50 a m |
| Fast Line.....8:35 p m | Thro Mail.....12:20 a m |
| Joh'n Acm'n.....3:00 p m | Joh'n Acm'n.....10:05 a m |
| 1st Wall Station..6:30 a m | 1st Wall Station..6:15 a m |
| 2d do .....11:40 a m | 2d do .....8:35 a m |
| 3d do .....3:50 p m | 3d do .....1:55 p m |
| 4th do .....6:00 p m | 4th do .....5:30 p m |

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.**

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Fast Line.....1:00 a m | Chicago Express...2:20 a m |
| Express.....1:10 p m | Philia. " ...2:10 p m |
| Mail Train.....6:30 a m | Cin'ti " ...7:50 p m |
| | Crestline Mail.....7:00 p m |

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

All Lawrence Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:50 p m.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville.**

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Mail.....7:55 a m | Mail.....6:00 p m |
| Express.....3:40 p m | Express.....9:30 a m |
| 1st McKeesport..11:00 a m | 1st McKeesport..6:50 p m |
| 2d do .....6:15 p m | 2d do .....2:05 p m |
| Port Perry.....7:00 a m | Port Perry.....8:30 a m |
| Braddock's.....4:15 p m | Braddock's.....3:40 p m |

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

**Allegheny Valley.**

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Mail.....7:00 a. m. | Mail.....7:00 p. m. |
| Express.....4:30 p. m. | Express.....9:35 a. m. |
| Accommodation..2:30 p. m. | Accommodation 7:45 a. m. |

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

| Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|
| Mail.....8:10 a. m. | Mail.....2:50 p. m. |
| Cincinnati.....1:45 a. m. | Cincin. Express..8:05 p. m. |
| 1:45 p. m. | do do ..2:10 a. m. |
| Wheeling.....8:20 a. m. | Steubenville Accommodation..10:00 a. m. |
| Steubenville Accom'n leaves | |
| Allegheny.....3:30 p. m. | |
| Cleveland.....1:45 a. m. | |
| do .....1:05 p. m. | |

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.


## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Artificial Limbs.**

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st
J. Reichenbach.....56 Fourth street
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st

**Advertising Agents.**

C. Mather.....Philadelphia
S. M. Pettingill.....New York

**Anabrotypes.**

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

**Banks.**

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Diamond
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

**Boots and Shoes.**

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....63 Wood st.
Slater & South.....51 Market st.

**Book and Job Printers.**

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth s.

**Book, Stationery and News Dealers.**

W. W. Pittock.....72 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

**Bakers.**

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

**Boiler Makers.**

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

**Bill Poster.**

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

**Commission Merchants.**

C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

**Cotton Manufacturers.**

Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

**Cloaks and Mantillas.**

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

**Coal Dealers.**

Moskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

**Carriage Manufacturers**

Cornwell & Kerr.....9 St. Clair street.

**Cutlery.**

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

**Dry Goods.**

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....31 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schlelter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner.....88 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

**Druggists.**

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

**Dentists.**

S. W. Spencer.....254 Penn st
Gallaqy A. Colt.....278 Penn st

**Foundries.**

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & 1st. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st

**Freight Agents.**

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

**Groceers.**

Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....150 and 152 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....21 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

**Gas Fitters.**

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

**Glass Manufacturers.**

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

**Hatters.**

Wm. Fleming.....129 Wood st

**Hardware.**

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

**House and Sign Painters.**

Brown, Morrow & Co.....87 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

**Hotels.**

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Harrisburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

**Iron Manufacturers.**

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....97 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

**Insurance Offices.**

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....97 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
People's Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

**Iron Foundry.**

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

**Jewelers.**

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

**Lawyers.**

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Meckrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....96 Diamond street.
W. M. Hall Patterson.....114 Fourth street.
Arthurs & Biddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

**Lithographs.**

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

**Livery Stables.**

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

**Merchant Tailors.**

Carson & Co.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....59 St. Clair street

**Musical Instruments.**

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 Fifth street.

**Machinists.**

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

**Machinery.**

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

**Metal Broker.**

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

**Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.**

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

**Notions.**

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myier & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

**Nursery.**

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

**Oil Dealers.**

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....1 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....21 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

**Opticians.**

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

**Picture Frame Manufacturer.**

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

**Planing Mill.**

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

**Physicians.**

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

**Real Estate and Stock Brokers.**

S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
P. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

**Railroads.**

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

**Restaurants.**

Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Werle.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckleisen.....47 Fifth st.

**Steel Manufacturers.**

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....18 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

**Straw Goods.**

C. & A. Strausses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

**Soap and Candles.**

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

**Sewing Machine Agents.**

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....Corner Wood and Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Fifth st.

**Tin-Ware.**

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

**Tobacconists.**

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

**Upholsters.**

E. Edmonson & Co.....86and 98 Third street.

**Vitreol Manufactory.**

James Irwin.....Lawrenceville.

**Vinegar Manufactory.**

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

**Wines and Liquors.**

J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

**Wall Paper.**

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.



**BANNER COTTON MILLS.—**

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.**

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

**200,000 APPLE TREES.**

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se26-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.


## FOUNDRIES.


S. S. FOWLER & Co.,

**Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,**

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

**JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.**

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Supercheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Bolts Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

**Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.**

fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supportels, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order.


## OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of persons who have used them. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

P. S. The largest assortment in the city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap28


## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.


ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—

The Best Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It is not the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted, to cover the Improvement. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn for a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Ladies will find rooms for the application made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se3-1y



SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—

IT is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is essentially the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined from Messrs. Fahnestock, Brothers, of Pittsburgh, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters, can testify as regards, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what constituted the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers,

Camp Reynolds, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1, 1862.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the sold

# City Intelligence.

### Coroner's Inquest.

As intimated in our last issue, the Coroner called an inquest on Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of the alleged deserter, Breen, which occurred on Wayne street, on Friday evening, about half-past seven o'clock. There were only two witnesses examined, as follows:

John Pointing sworn—Last evening I was in the door of the store of Robert Watson, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, looking out of the Wayne street door in company with Watson, his son Stewart, John, Foltsk, the distiller, and Lewis Lelvis of Brandy's Bend, who had just arrived; were talking and heard from the direction of the depot, the cry of stop thief, and shout hang; the first thing I saw was a man runing round the corner of the drug store opposite our store, followed by a party with a pistol, the pistol extended in his right hand, toward the running man; then I heard the word halt from the man with the pistol, and there being no halting he fired; shortly another order to halt, not being obeyed, another shot was fired, when the man ran some fifteen feet up Exchange alley; the man who was shot then said he surrendered, when the pursuing man ordered the deceased to come to him, which he did, and reaching the pavement, fell, asking for water. A police officer then came up, when the man who shot handed over his pistol and gave himself up. Witness identified the man who shot, whose name is John G. Just, Co. B, 39th N. J. Infantry.

John Nelligan sworn.—Last evening between seven and eight o'clock, got off the Penn street cars; saw the man who was shot going up the alley some fifteen feet, then come back to the pavement and fall down, saying he was shot; the sergeant who did the shooting then gave his pistol to a police officer, who at that time came up.

Messrs. Carnahan and Kirkpatrick were both present, and consulted in relation to what matters should be conducted. The Sergeant who done the shooting was before the Jury, and as he admitted the act, the only questions left were, had he authority to arrest, and had the man whose life he had taken a deserter. It appearing that witnesses who could prove these facts had been despatched for, to New Jersey, it was concluded best to adjourn until this morning at 8 o'clock, to give them time to arrive. In the meantime Mr. Derore, undertaker, took charge of the body of the deceased, for the purpose of embalming it, and Sergeant Just was committed to jail to await the result of the investigation. If he can prove that he is a soldier, we presume he will be let on bail, and the mere form of a trial will be gone through. If he fails to do this, he may be board while with Mr. Winter and to no considerable trouble in other respects. It is to be hoped the jurors and other parties interested will be present punctually at 8 o'clock, this morning, as the Coroner is office, and that the matter will be promptly disposed of.

We learned yesterday evening that a despatch had been received stating that a Lieutenant and a corporal had left Trenton, N. J. and would reach here this morning in time to appear before the jury.

### The Fourth of July.

To-day is the 88th anniversary of the day on which the independence of the united colonies was proclaimed from Great Britain—a day which should ever be kept sacred by the American people. In our city we do not hear that there is to be any special celebration of the Fourth. Perhaps it is well enough that there should be no special juncture of our national affairs. While our beloved and once united, happy and prosperous country is passing through the "valley and the shadow," and its very existence is trembling in the balance, people have little heart for noisy demonstrations. When we shall again become peaceful and happy, there will be time for celebrations and rejoicings—now we have a task before us to which our every energy should be bent—the task of saving the country bequeathed to us by our revolutionary sires, from utter destruction.

But the day will not, and should not, be altogether forgotten. It will be very generally observed as as a holiday, and as a day of rest and recreation from labor, and of pleasure-seeking in various ways. It will also be observed in many places by a recurrence to those old time documents which were held in such respect and veneration by the fathers of our prosperity—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Everyboy, of course, will expect to have a holiday, and enjoy himself or herself in the manner which seemeth best. And there will be no lack of ways which will suggest themselves. There will be pic nics and excursions, and perhaps the greatest difficulty which some will experience will be to decide as to the relative merits of the various attractions.

In the city there will be no end to amusements both day and evening. There will be the ex ercises in front of the Court House, noon, afternoon and evening. The circus will also be in full blast, where the monster elephant and the trained pony will perform wonders, and also be in full blast, where the monster elephant and the trained pony will perform wonders, and also be in full blast, where the monster elephant and the trained pony will perform wonders, &c., may be seen. At Concert Hall Carncross & Dixey's unrivalled band of minstrels may be visited; and will be by thousands. A pic nic comes off at Mt. Union City Park for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. The lovers of "fast animals" can go to Collins Park, where there will be some off. Verily, we may enjoy themselves, and that we may have no casualties to chronicle as resulting from the day's recreation.

### Important Decision.

Under the operations of the draft, every man failing to report is regarded as a deserter and liable to arrest; but, for every man who fails to report, the Provost Marshal General is authorized to draw another in his place. Many persons object to this feature of the law, as unfair and oppressive. The main reason urged against it is this: If ten men act as skulkers in a sub-district, ten others are drawn to fill their places; and, in course of time, these skulkers may all be picked up as deserters and held to service. The idea is, this would be to take ten more men from that district than was required under the call.

This matter has been brought before the Provost Marshal General, by parties in New York. The Provost Marshal Gen ral replies that "a drafted man, failing to report is a deserter, and liable to arrest; and only such men drafted in this state are credited on the quota drafted for at that time. If the deserter be subsequently arrested and held, he is credited on future quotas; every deserter, however, must be arrested without regard to circumstances."

Now, under this decision, it would seem to be the duty of the Government to hunt up every drafted man who has failed to report. It matters not whether his place may have been supplied or not, because, as the Provost Marshal General expresses it, "every deserter must be arrested, without regard to circumstances." Since those so arrested are to be credited on future calls, it becomes the interest of every man liable to draft to assist in the efforts in obtaining the whereabouts of deserters, but it is especially the duty of the Government detectives to hunt them up.

### Disorderly Conduct.

The usual quiet and good order maintained at the theatre was interrupted on Saturday evening by a discharged soldier named John Kidney, who had imbibed an over-dose of nightwhiskey. His conduct in the gallery annoyed the audience by his loud talk and profane language, and when remonstrated with by the box doorkeeper not only refused to keep quiet, but committed a most violent assault upon that officer. Officers Fox and Moore came to the assistance of Mr. Garber, and, after some little trouble, succeeded in arresting Kidney, who, being a powerful man, crazy from the effects of liquor, was no easy matter to handle. During the night in the lock up, he was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, and fined $20 and costs. Not having the amount, he was locked up at his disposal, he was sent to jail for twenty days. Officer Moon, who, in addition to being severely roughly handled during the melee, had his clothes nearly torn from his body, entered a complaint against Kidney for assault and battery, so that his night's carouse is likely to cost him dearly in the end.

**The Spurious Fifty Cent Notes.**—A recent emission of spurious fifty cent notes (the new plate) has been put in circulation. They are an exact fac simile of the genuine, except that the words "fifty cents" which surmount the head of Washington, are very pale and indistinct, while the letters are very black and distinct in the genuine. The bronze circle around the head in the counterfeit can hardly be seen, while in the genuine is a deep color. The spuriousness, though slight in all its outlines, is darker than the original.

**Held as Witnesses.**—B. Wheeler and H. Mason, important witnesses in the Garden homicide case, have been held in $500 bail to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court. This is perhaps, very proper; yet in the event of these men's failing to procure the required bail, it would seem a hardship for them to go to prison. It might at least be advisable to capture the murderer before imprisoning the witnesses.

**Removal.**—The Allegheny Post Office has been removed from its old location to the new building on Diamond alley, a very desirable central one, and will be of great convenience to persons residing and doing business in the upper portion of the city. Every effort has been put forth by the officers to provide with every possible convenience, and an ample capacity to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of the office.

**Re-Enlistments.**—An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal General requiring all re-enlistments in the Veteran Reserve Corps to be credited to the State from which they originally enlisted, and not to such States as they chose as their place of residence. They are, however, allowed to select the district of their State to which the recruit is to be credited.

**Election.**—An election for the President and Directors of the Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company was held last week, with the following result: President, John M. Crawford; Directors, Alex. L. Crawford, William Patterson, Jas. Canon, Gen. George W. Cass, Springer Harbaugh and J. N. McCullough.

**Going Up—Where will it Stop?**—Oats sold at exchange at 35 per ton in New York on Wednesday, four, from 36 cents to 50 per barrel; Wheat, 9 to 15 cents per bushel; Pork, $1 to $4 per barrel. Sugar has risen five cents a pound since last Saturday. The advance here has been in proportion.

**Heavy Fine.**—Mayor Lowry does not seem to allow the sex of offender to weigh with him in meting out justice. Among the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct before him yesterday was one against Mary Ann Johnston. Mary was fined $25, and in default of payment committed to prison for thirty days.

**James T. Galligher**, the pension of James T. Galligher, late of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, and a native of this city, was paid at Mars's Cemetery, on Saturday, by his brother, Joseph Galligher, for the purpose. [illegible] ing commenced, he could not be [illegible]

**Personal.**—Col. R. Biddle Roberts is spending a few days among his old friends in Pittsburgh. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

### Will Cider Intoxicate?

Late last evening Mayor Lowry was engaged in trying a case of disorderly conduct, in which Michael Kagan, Peter McDonough and his wife and Andrew Spearman were the defendants. During the trial of the cause, the Mayor propounded a question to Michael Kagan as to where he got his whisky. In reply, he assured his Honor that he had drank nothing but cider. From the fact that he was very drunk when arrested, the Mayor seemed doubtful as to the truth of cider he had been drinking. Michael, however, stuck to it that it was cider, and only cider, but he persistently refused to state where he procured it, although the Mayor seemed as anxious to get some as was President Lincoln to procure a barrel of the brand of whisky drank by General Grant at Vicksburg. The quartette, who had joggled such quantities of fighting cider had been acting in a very disorderly manner on Saturday night and Sunday, and were fined $3 and costs each, with the exception of Mrs. McDonough, who was let off with $1 and costs. Michael Kagan and Peter McDonough were required to give security in $200 each to keep the peace, and not having a friend at hand possessed of the necessary qualifications, were locked up for the night, where they will sleep off the effects of the cider they had been drinking. If the statements of the parties be true, then cider *will* intoxicate.

### Teachers Elected.

At a meeting of the Sixth Ward School Board, held July 1st, 1864, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year:

PRINCIPAL—D. C. Holmes.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT—Misses Elizabeth Ralston, Caroline B. Davis, Martha J. M'Cracken, Mary M. Foulk.

MEDIUM DEPARTMENT—Misses Maria J. Forbes, Martha B. Snodgrass, Evelyn M. Simpson, Eliza J. Getty.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Misses Margaret Howard, Amanda Snyder, Jenny Kinkead, Lizzie Linden, Augusta Hewitt, Nannie Dickey, Martha J. Coleman, Mary Allinder, Sarah A. Leech, Lucy Shephard.

SUBSTITUTE—Miss Lizzie Prince.

All the above-named principal and associates—are re-elections, they having been acceptably employed in the Sixth ward school for some time. We are glad to record the fact that the Board, in reference, which is in harmony with all whom we have conversed upon the subject, is that the children have progressed rapidly under the care and instruction of the teachers just re-elected, hence it would have been unwise in the Board not to have retained them.

**Rebel Cotton Agent.**—From the New Orleans papers we learn that Major A. W. McKee, Chief of the Confederate Cotton Bureau, has been arrested by Gen. Taylor, charged with complicity with Union agents in cotton transactions, and is now confined in prison at Shreveport. Major McKee was well known in this city in 1860, where he built the steamer "Lucy Gwin," for the Texas trade. A short time afterwards he purchased the steamer Allegheny Belle, Capt. Sam Brown, Engineer. Maj. McKee is a native of Steubenville, Ohio.

**Weis' Cornucopia.**—Fred. Weis, of the Cornucopia, corner 5th and Union sts reeds, has just completed extensive improvements to his building, and he now has one of the best managed restaurants in the city. He is an active and obliging assistants, and serves up meals in the most approved manner. He received last week the largest turtle ever brought to the city, which he will serve up to-day in soup and steaks. Families will be supplied with either. All other luxuries of the season can be had at the Cornucopia.

**Postoffice Arrangement.**—Postmaster Von Bonnhurst informs us that the Postoffice to day will be open between the hours of 7½ and 8½ in the morning, and between 5½ and 6½ in the evening.

### Public Amusements.

OAKLAND PARK.—The fun at this place will commence at 12 o'clock to-day, at which time the list of sports will commence—the trot at Collins' Park having been postponed until four o'clock by mutual agreement.

## CITY NOTICES.

**Holiday Hats and Caps**—The largest and finest assortment of hats and caps ever offered for sale by Lowry & Co., is now in store. By examining at the fashionable and popular establishment kept by Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood st. the stock can be seen in part of men's and boys fine felt hats of every shade of color and shape, and children's fancy caps; also a large assortment of ladies' trimmed hats, of the newest styles, that will be sold at the lowest ruling prices, in order to close out his present stock.

**Early Closing**—Store opens at 7 o'clock a. m., closes at 6 p. m.—On and after Tuesday, July 5th, un il further notice, my store will be closed at 6 p. m. precisely, (Saturday's excepted at 9 o'clock p. m.) Thanking the for the arrangement will be satisfactory to my customers.

Respectfully, WM. SEMPLE.

**"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.**—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster, on the most rapid and improved steam press care used in the execution of the work.

**Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,** for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No 18 Fifth street.

## DIED:

HAWK—On Sunday, at two o'clock, P. M., MRS. MARGARET SMYTHE, wife of simon Hawk.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Pope, 46 Clark street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.


EVERYTHING in

TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BONNETS AND HATS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets, Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Sash Bars, Steam Engines, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of steamboat Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jy21

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1864.

TO BAKERS, &c.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11th inst. inclusive, for supplying the county Jail, for eight months, with bread. Loaves to weigh one and a-half and two pounds, respectively, and to be furnished daily, on order of the Commissioners. Quality to be approved by sheriff or Jailor. Payments will be made monthly on approved bills, endorsed by Jailor. Security for faithful performance, of contract will be required. By direction of County Commissioners.

jy2-2t ROBERT HERRON, County Controller.

TEN CENT PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR THE MILLION.—GEORGE MUNRO & CO., Publishers, New York.—No publications of the present day are more deservedly popular than MUNROE'S TEN CENT BLICATIONS. They are written by the best authors, and of standard literary excellence. These works will be found equal in every respect to those published in the public. Price for each a book merely nominal. The books are for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and sent post-paid on receipt of price, 10 cts. each.

GEORGE MUNRO & CO.,
jy2-2t No. 138 William street, New York.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Dr. Ingalls's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, ribbons, Gloves, &c. equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark, in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. A pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, & certain and immediate cure—Hegeman & Co's celebrated Diarrhœa remedy has been used with unfailing success in the cholera season of 1857. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

EMBROIDERIES—A very large assortment Cheap at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

HEAD NETS—All Styles of Silk, Braid and Invisible at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

WHITE GOODS—A full line at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy1 77 & 79 Market street.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

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# Finance and Trade.

### Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY E. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

| Par | Val | BANKS. Bid'd | Asked | Sales | Div'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Exchange | —— | 71¾ | —— | May '64 |
| 50 | Citizens | —— | 70 | —— | 5 |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | —— | 69¾ | —— | 4 |
| 50 | Allegheny | —— | 60 | —— | 5 |
| 50 | Mechanics | —— | 63½ | —— | 5 |
| 50 | Iron City | —— | 64¾ | —— | 5 |
| 50 | M. & M. | —— | 59¾ | —— | 4 |
| 100 | First National | 110 | —— | —— | $3.75 |
| 50 | Second National | 110 | —— | —— | —— |
| 50 | Third National | 110 | —— | —— | —— |
| 50 | First National, Ally. | —— | 110 | —— | $3.00 |
| 50 | Manchester Saving | —— | 49¾ | —— | 4 |
| | | INSURANCE. | | | |
| 50 | Citizens | —— | 81 | June | $6.00 |
| 50 | Western | —— | 53½ | May | $2.50 |
| 50 | Monongahela | 34 | 36 | " | $3.00 |
| 50 | Eureka | 50 | 52 | " | $4.00 |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | 34 | 34 | —— | —— |
| 25 | Allegheny | —— | 28¾ | —— | —— |
| 25 | People's | 28 | 28¾ | —— | —— |
| 50 | Penna | 33½ | 33½ | —— | —— |
| | | BRIDGE. | | | |
| 25 | Monongahela | —— | 28¾ | —— | —— |
| 5 | St. Clair Street | 40 | —— | —— | —— |
| 5 | Hand Street | —— | 50 | —— | —— |
| 25 | Mechanic Street | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| 25 | Birmingham | —— | 31½ | —— | —— |
| | | RAILROAD. | | | |
| 50 | Allegheny Valley | 15 | 14 | —— | —— |
| 50 | Connellsville | 13 | 12¾ | —— | —— |
| 50 | do (interest) | 11¾ | 17 | —— | —— |
| 50 | Steubenville | 13 | 15¾ | —— | 14¾ |
| 50 | Chartiers | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| 50 | Hempfield | —— | —— | —— | 5 |
| 50 | Alleg'y & Manch'ter | 65 | 70 | —— | 65 |
| 24 | Birmingham | —— | —— | —— | 40 |
| 50 | Citizens | —— | 86 | —— | —— |
| | | GAS. | | | |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | —— | 88½ | —— | —— |
| 25 | Allegheny | 38 | 38 | —— | —— |
| 25 | Birmingham | —— | 31¾ | —— | 8 |
| | | OIL COMPANIES. | | | |
| 25 | Lucesco | 27 | —— | —— | —— |
| | Ardesco | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| 10 | North American | 9 | 7¾ | —— | —— |
| | | BONDS. | | | |
| $2 | Allegheny County's | —— | 83 | —— | —— |
| | do Scrip | —— | 81 | —— | —— |
| | Pittsburgh 6's | 78¾ | —— | —— | —— |
| | do 6's | —— | 97 | —— | —— |
| | Allegheny City 6's | —— | 100 | —— | —— |
| | do 6's | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| | Alley V. R. R. 7's | —— | 105 | —— | —— |
| | do 6 mortg | 96 | —— | —— | —— |
| | Connellsville 8's | 93 | 87 | —— | —— |
| | Steub. R. R. 6's | —— | 75 | —— | —— |

No change worthy of note has occurred during the past month in the condition of our old banks. These institutions are characterized by great regularity in their management and operations, and this last statement is no exception to it. The present exhibit of assets renders it certain that a contraction of their liabilities can be made at any time without curtailing seriously their discount line. In the item alone of United States bonds, the sum exceeds the entire circulation. By means of these government securities, their Eastern balances and specie in their vaults, our banks are well fortified, and at the same time ready to extend their usual facilities to our merchants and manufacturers.

The following table is a condensed exhibit of the last monthly report of the banks of this city, and a comparison of the July with the June statement:

| Bank. | Loans & Disc'ts. | Coin. | T. & B.U.S. Pa. Due by Notes. | Total Bonds. | Due by Banks. | Assets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exch'ge | $1,083,741 | $11,187 | $88,022 | 1,513,000 | 183,409 | $ 3,239,359 |
| Pitsb'g | 1,166,276 | 12,580 | 146,145 | 890,000 | 222,261 | 3,134,900 |
| Mech'cs | 440,021 | 59,712 | 86,408 | 1,217,000 | 95,608 | 1,893,944 |
| M. & M. | 1,179,989 | 163,749 | 76,867 | 1,508,600 | 151,278 | 2,944,143 |
| Citizens | 1,167,207 | 153,969 | 93,150 | 1,500,000 | 150,000 | 2,944,143 |
| Iron City | 468,858 | 121,236 | 270,000 | 941,700 | 218,290 | 2,020,044 |
| Alleg'y | 1,053,080 | 133,886 | 58,172 | 406,402 | 48,903 | 1,697,503 |
| | $6,067,280 | 1,160,614 | 1,886,463 | 7,092,502 | 1,224,927 | 17,421,187 |

| | Circulation. | Deposits. | Due Banks. | Total Liabil's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exch'ge | $1,000,000 | 1,239,359 | 2,000,000 | 3,239,359 |
| Pitsb'g | 28,386 | 1,768,724 | 1,767 | 1,798,647 |
| Mech'cs | 1,000,000 | 258,000 | 16,574 | 1,345,429 |
| M. & M. | 1,167,207 | 593,969 | 13,000 | 1,454,176 |
| Citizens | 987,000 | 631,660 | 2,234 | 1,640,911 |
| Iron City | 1,750,421 | 861,205 | 11,454 | 1,569,279 |
| Alleg'y | 929,983 | 545,086 | 1,942 | 1,477,011 |
| | $6,704,116 | 5,012,482 | 87,325 | 11,803,852 |

| | ASSETS. June 1. | July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $ 6,704,116 | $ 6,067,280 |
| Spe ie | 1,170,997 | 1,160,614 |
| Treasury and bank notes | 2,253,477 | 1,886,463 |
| U. S. and Pa. loan bonds | 6,260,502 | 7,092,502 |
| Due from banks | 1,033,042 | 1,224,927 |
| Total | $17,424,134 | $17,431,787 |

| | LIABILITIES. June 1. | July 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation | $ 6,704,116 | $ 6,067,280 |
| Deposits | 5,077,288 | 5,012,482 |
| Due banks | 158,583 | 87,358 |
| Total | $11,946,990 | $11,803,852 |

Banks that can show in their assets what can be made immediately available in redeeming their circulation and satisfying the deposits, are not overburdened from any sudden show of strength which has always given the banks of this city a good reputation for soundness and strength. Whenever they have been called upon to increase their circulation by the heavy demands from the manufacturing interests of this community, it was promptly secured by an increase of currency bills. The same careful management is observable in all their official statements. Latterly they have greatly increased their investments in government securities which, while it strengthens themselves is directly aiding the general government.

—The New York *Post* of Saturday says: There being no session to day of the Stock Exchange Board, very little business is doing. Mr. Fessenden's acceptance of office is supposed to be certain. And in consequence, government securities have improved to a most gratifying extent.

"The loan market has been less quiet than was anticipated. Several banks are reported to have called in some large loans this morning. Towards noon, however, the temporary trouble had disappeared and there was no difficulty in borro ving at 7 percent."

—The fiscal year of the United States Treasury ends with the 30th inst. The following is the amount of the new paying creditors:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Customs | $103,128,193 41 |
| From Internal Revenue | 109,000,000 00 |
| From Sales of Public Lands | 963,568 46 |
| From Miscellaneous | 35,848,184 59 |
| Total | $247,858,286 46 |

Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit, gold fluctuated yesterday from 166 to 168, and the Government loans were much depressed. The stringency in the money markets of all the large cities is fully greater, but rates at New York being 9 per cent. for the best paper. The wonder is, not that money is scarce and dear, but that the stringency is not such as to create a panic. The fact is, however, this extraordinary demand comes at a period of severe contraction in stock operations, or an eighteen months disastrous depression. An important relief is to be had. The July interest falls due on the securities of banks, railroad, insurance, manufacturing and mining companies. Besides these interests on State bonds amounting in currency, to about ten millions of dollars. A large proportion of these dividends, from the public funds of the large cities, or will find their way to them, and must sensibly relieve the temporary pressure for money.

Nothing of consequence, says the New York *Tribune*, has been done in regard to the balance of the new loan offered at 103 up to the 9th of July. There is little chance of its sale at that rate under present quotations for Federal Stocks in New York, and the general apathy in regard to the Treasury Department of the new Secretary is now of first importance to all business men, and especially to debtors. Should he rigidly adhere to the system of loans, and put in operation the financial provisions of the late Loan bill in regard to refunding and reissuing Treasury Notes, a higher gold for them and lower prices for goods may be depended upon.

—While many find it difficult to account for the depreciation of the currency as measured by gold, without a corresponding rise in the price of stocks, all agree that there is increased and more general stringency in the money market, with no active demand by New York for greenbacks to settle balances and for transmission to the country, which, the *Times* says, its unanimously suggested by the want of harmony among the clearing-house banks. This trouble grows more serious as the purpose of the city banks to embarrass the daily settlements at the Clearing-House becomes potent to the majority. The most pressing borrowers at bank and in the open market, are those who, from no fault of theirs, where speculators in pork, whisky, &c., are ready to pay enormous differences for money to operate with certain. And in consequence, government securities have improved to a most gratifying extent.

"The loan market has been less quiet than was anticipated. Several banks are reported to have called in some large loans this morning. Towards noon, however, the temporary trouble had disappeared and there was no difficulty in borro ving at 7 percent."

—The following National Banks have been established during the past week:

First National Bank of Adams, Mass., capital, $50,00; A. W. Richardson, President; H. W. Wellington, Cashier.

Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, capital, $100,000; M. Wigadal, President; Isaac Harris, Cashier.

First National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, capital $50,000; S. S. Warner, President; R. A. Peer, Cashier.

First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., capital, $100 00; Cornelius Dubois, President; Zebulon Rush, Cashier.

First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y.; First Batavis, do.; and First Gettysburg, Pa., have been designated depositories of internal revenue and all the public monies except receipts for customs.

### St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market has continued active and buoyant through the week, with sales of over 1200 hhds and a large number of boxes, while the receipts have been double the sales. The week last week with a large advance on all grades. Saturday another advance was made on all grades. Monday the sales were very large at full prices, while Tuesday another advance was made on all grades. Yesterday the sales were again large, and the advance of Tuesday was fully sustained. It is difficult to state what the advance is, but it is not less than 20 per cent. on all grades. Sales are now 1 hhds and 55 boxes as follows: 5 hhds stems at $2 80 to $4 50; 11 do scraps at $4 to $5 70; 26 do green lugs at $6 10 to $9 20; 107 do factory lugs at $8 60 to $11; 28 planters do $10 to $15 25; 87 do common and good leaf at $15 to $25; 221 medium do at $30 to $52; 195 good do at $28 50 to $40; 116 do common manufacturing leaf at $25 75 to $40; 82 good do at $40 to $60; 27 fine do at $58 to $185, and the boxes at $5 to $20 25 ₰ 100 lbs. In the meantime bids of 1 hhds only were rejected.

# Finance and Trade.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, July 4, 1864.

Business was inactive on Saturday. The sales made were only on a small scale to meet the wants of the local trade. The market was excited, dealers not being altogether decided as to what figures they should consider fair. There was no advance established, for Saturday holders generally were firm in their figures. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers continue low, navigation to the lower ports having been suspended since the 25th of June. Among the sales since our last we note as follows:

ASHES—The market very firm for all descriptions. The supply on hand is not large.

LARD OIL—The market remains very firm at the late advance. Sales 10 bbls No. 1 at $1 40; 10 do do No. 2 at $1 30 per gal.

FLOUR—The market was firm at the advance that was established on Friday. Holders were not disposed to give way and seemed careless about parting with their stocks unless the outside figures were obtained. Among the sales we note as follows: 100 barrels Extra family at $8 50@9 75; 300 bar rels, a favored brand, at $10; 100 barrels do at $8 25; 100 barrels Extra at $8 50@8 62. Sales 25 bbls country flour at $8.

WHISKY—The market was about as unsettled as ever. Dealers were undecided as to what figures they should demand. We quote nominally at $1 48@1 50 per gal.

HAY—The receipts fell short of the demand, and former prices were maintained; sales of 4 loads at $16 per ton. Baled, no transactions were reported. The stock on hand is small.

EGGS—The market was firm, owing principally to the limited quantity arriving; sales of 25 bbls at 24@25c ₰ dozen.

CHEESE—the market was firm, with a good local demand; sales of 62 boxes at 14½@15c; sales of 25 b xes Hamburg at 15½@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not active, the sales made being in a small way merely to meet the wants of the city trade at, Apples 10½@11½c. Peaches 18@19c.

GRAIN—The market was somewhat unsettled; the demand, however, is increasing. The stock in first hands is light. Corn was in moderate request at 90c ₰ bush, and 95@96 at the depot. Oats were in moderate request with light transactions; sales of 250 bush at 86@86c, from store. Wheat was more inquired for; there were small sales made at $1 85@1 90 for White, $1 80@1 82 for Red. Barley and Rye were neglected, and prices were nominal.

BACON—The market was firm at the advance we noticed in our previous report. The stock on hand is not large. The demand seems to be for the fancy cuts. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders—15,000 lbs, 14@15c. Sides—4,800 lbs rioted, 15½@16c. Hams—3,500 lbs, 24½@25c. Considerable lots of meat were sold at lower figures, according to cut and condition There was a good export demand.

HOGS & PORK—The market continues excited; prices were unsettled. The last sale reported to us was at $42,00 per bbl.

LARD was much lauded. Sales 12 bgls, No. 1 leaf at 18c. The stock on hand at present is not large.

DRIED BEEF was in fair demand. Sales 750 lbs canvassed at 20c.

GREASE was enquired for. Sales 25 tierces 12½.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up with the supply; sales of 7 packages roll 22@23c.

GROCERIES—The market on Saturday was not active. The high prices demanded since the late advance have made buyers cautious in the absence of sales we omit the rates, which are nominal.

RICE—The market was steady; sales 10 bbls Rangoon at 12¼@13c.

### PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, July 4, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was not active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The stock on hand is limited, whilst the supply by the Allegheny river amounted to 1,188 barrels, which is about the same as the previous day. Reports from Oil City state that the amount of oil on hand in that place is very small as compared with last season; besides large purchases have been made up there on Eastern account, and some prrcels for the Western markets. The transactions in Crude were not large, amounting, in the aggregate, to 1,196 barrels, divided as follows:

*Crude Oil.*—Holders were firm and buyers did not manifest much anxiety. The sales were about equal to the receipts. Sales of 900 barrels, packages included, @c; 200 bbls, 40 at 46½c, 160 at 46¾c; and 300 bbls do at 46¾c; 240 bbls do at 46¾c, and 140 bbls do at 46½c. We heard of no transactions in bulk or packages returned.

*Refined Oil.*—The market was firm with a fair demand; prices unchanged, and stocks moderate.

*Refined Oil.*—The market was very firm for all, and the stock is short. Sales for sale for the this time is limited and is held principally by a few dealers, who will, no doubt, make a good thing out of it. The sales that came under our notice were 126 bbls, for immediate delivery, at 80c, and 200 bbls. do, a choice article, at 82c.

*Bonded Oil.*—We heard of no transactions.

### Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall, King & Co | 225 | Mawhinny | 181 |
| | | J. Goslaugh | 176 |
| H. McKelvey | 120 | W. McKeown | 125 |
| G. R. Long | 271 | E. Ashwoth | 80 |
| Total | | | 1138 |

### Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R.

GOING EAST.

R. Knox & Co., 70 bbls. Refined, for New York. Standard Co., 71 bbls. Refined, for New York. J. McKeown, 214 bbls. Refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros., 276 bbls. Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 56 bbls. Benzine, for Philadelphia.

W. H. Byram, 292 bbls. Crude, for Boston.

North American Co., 141 bbls. Refined, for Philadelphia.

J. D. Myers, 142 bbls. Refined, for New York.

A. Hancock, 156 bbls. Crude, for Philadelphia.

B. Kirk, 12 bbls. Refined, for Philadelphia.

### Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 4, 1864.

The market during the week has been firm, with an increasing demand, and prices have an upward tendency. The increased activity will apply to the various kinds. We have seen letters that have been received from the owners of mines to their agents in this city, instructing them to hold on to their stock, as large orders for the Adriatic and Marseilles are so that, notwithstanding fair supplies by the Dneister and in wagons, prices were well supported.

### Philadelphia Sugar Market.

Sugars—The market is buoyant and firm, but holders are not offering their stocks and are not disposed to name a price, and no sales of raw sugar have been made since. Of refined large sales are reported at 50c ₰ lb.

The following is the stock of sugar on the 1st, made up by Messrs. Field & Keehmle, brokers of this city:

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